AMERICAN FARMER.

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WORK FOR THE MONTH.

SEPTEMBER.

We have for years been endeavoring to impress upon our agricultural readers how necessary timely preparation is to success in all the operations of the farm—how imperiously necessary it is to do all things at the right time, and how dangerous it is to delay work on a farm or plantation, that should be done at a particular time, to a future one, knowing as we do that the delay of even a few days may operate to jeopard that success in the growth of crops which culturists look to as the reward of their toils. And as every year's experience has served to confirm and strengthen our belief in the importance of timely preparations for the reception of all crops, we enjoin it upon all to make it a moral duty, in all their field operations, to keep ahead of time, in order that, come what may, when the proper time arrives for putting in their several crops, they may be prepared to put them. As the trite saw has it, "*procrastination is the thief of time*"—and we are certain that, so far as the agriculturist is concerned, it is the blight upon his prospects. Thus believing, we enjoin upon our friends to look to it as the surest plan to guarantee prosperity, *to be ahead of their work, and get their crops in at the right time.*

Having made these preliminary remarks, we shall proceed to state in brief what should claim early attention this month on the farm.

Rye.

It may be that you have not yet seeded your Rye; if such be the case, go ahead with a will and get it in this month, as soon as possible—the nearer the first of the month the better—get it in, if possible, by the 10th of the month. While we recommend you to prompt action in getting in this crop, permit us to admonish you that if in the cultivation of rye you look forward to profit, unless your land be moderately fertile, you must manure it, or disappointment will be your lot; for rye cannot yield a maximum product, unless the *plants* be properly fed from the time that the seed is placed in the ground until they mature their seed. The atmosphere, up to a certain period of the growth of this plant, will furnish no inconsiderable portion of its nutrient food, but it is altogether unsafe to rely upon the atmosphere for all its food as many do, who select the poorest and most exhausted fields on their farms—sands and gravels, nearly, if not entirely destitute of everything convertible into organic food—to pitch their rye crops, without assisting such lands with manure. Now, what is the result of such management? Why, a few bushels of grain per acre, and occasionally even an inconsiderable quantity of straw, though of the latter the quantity grown is often disproportionately large, when compared with the grain produced. The quantity of rye produced within the last few years per acre, has increased, but there is still room for farther increase, which, in our opinion, can be effected by more attention to the preparation of the ground, and to the manuring of the crop. All crops, we are aware, derive more or less nutriment from the atmosphere; but it is bad policy to rely entirely upon it for the sustenance of our crops; it is bad policy to take all out of the soil and return nothing to it. And so far as the crop of rye is concerned, such policy is truly fatal, as it is most generally sown on impoverished sands and gravels, which are, at best, but indifferent retainers of its organic elements.

It is our opinion that, by good preparation of the soil, and moderately generous manuring, the season being favorable, the crop of rye may be brought up to 25 bushels per acre, and we will go farther and advance the opinion that no farmer should be content until he shall have raised his rye field to that rate of production, as we believe it practicable. When we say this we do not speak without authority, for there are numerous instances in which premiums have been awarded by Agricultural Societies, for crops of rye ranging from 35 to 46 bushels per acre. While *M. L'Hommedieu* states that "a neighbor of his manured twenty square rods of ground with 4000 Monhadden fish, and sowed it with rye. In the spring it was twice successively eaten off, close to the ground, by *sheep* breaking in, after it had acquired a height of 9 inches the first time, and 6 inches the latter. These croppings, however, only served to make it grow thicker and stronger than before; and, when harvested, it produced 16 bushels, or at the rate of 128 bushels to the acre; giving to the owner, according to the calculation of *M. L'Hommedieu*, at the rate of $85 per acre of clear profit."

M. L'H. very correctly supposes that the crop would have been entirely lost, had it not been twice eaten off by the sheep. Of this there can be no doubt; for the quantity of manure applied, was greatly in excess; in fact, there was as much put on the 20 square rods as would have been sufficient for two acres.

We confess that we are not the advocate of excessive manuring, or of monster crops; for our part, we prefer moderate applications of manure, and medium crops; we like that best which is easily attained, and most likely to last longest.—Forced vegetation, in our view, costs more than it is worth; but we do hold it to be an imperative moral duty for man, as a matter of gratitude as well as policy, to feed the earth, as the earth feeds him and those dependent on him.

Manures to be applied.—Upon this subject we refer you to our article of last month.

Preparation of the ground.—Prepare the ground as we advised last month.

Quantity of Seed per acre.—In this month not less than 6 pecks of seed per acre should be sown.

Treatment next Spring.—Sow on each acre in rye 1 bushel of plaster, and roll as early in spring as the horses can be trusted on it without poaching and injuring the ground. If the plants are rank,

eat them down with sheep and calves in early spring.

Preparation of the Seed.—As the season is late, and it is an object to get the seed to germinate promptly, soak them in a brine of salt, made sufficiently strong to float an egg, for 12 hours; drain off the brine from the seed, and mix a sufficient quantity of ashes with them to separate and render them easy of being sown.

Manner of putting in the seed.—Cultivate or harrow them in to the depth of 2 or 3 inches; this done, run *water-furrows* and finish by rolling across the water furrows: by this last operation you will give the furrows a smooth surface and facing, and render them less liable to be washed away.

TIMOTHY MEADOWS.

Meadows intended for timothy may be seeded up to the 20th of the month. For particulars as to manuring, &c., we refer to our remarks last month. We desire to impress these facts upon our agricultural friends, that as meadows are intended to last for several years, the land should be very liberally manured with organic manure, and also receive a top-dressing of ashes or lime—a combination of both would be best.

GRANARIES.

Cleanse your granaries thoroughly before you store your grain therein.

TRESHING GRAIN.

Address yourself to this duty at your earliest convenience.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Before storing your crops, destroy the rats about your premises. The following recipes may be recommended:—

1. A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* suggests the following plan for the destruction of these vermin: Feed them with flour and a few sweet almonds bruised, and mixed with a small quantity of molasses to form a paste, together with a few drops of aniseed, for 5 or 6 nights, until they take it freely, never laying more of the mixture than they will eat up clean; then add a teaspoonful of carbonate of barytes to about a pound of the paste. By using the above composition, the correspondent of the Mark Lane Express says that he has kept his premises clear of rats, at a small expense a year.

2. Place fresh fish in the place of their resort for several nights in succession; and when you find they consume them freely, sprinkle *arsenic* over the fish. Rats are passionately fond of fresh fish, readily eat them, while the poison will speedily give them their quietus.

CELLARS AND OUT-HOUSES.

Have these thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed.

DITCHING AND DRAINING.

Experience has proven the fact that *wet* lands cannot possibly do justice either in the quantity or quality of their products; therefore, if you have any, you should make prompt arrangements to have them drained—thoroughly drained. Draining changes the texture of the soil, saves in the expense of cultivation, improves the quality of the products, increases their quantity, and meliorates the health of the place.

WHEAT CULTURE.

We refer to a paper upon this subject, on another page.

THE USE OF CAPITAL IN FARMING.

HARFORD CO., MD., August 2d, 1856.

To the Editors of the American Farmer.

I have just received the August number, and read it, which I always do with pleasure, particularly the practical part. The scientific analyses, &c., I do not understand, and therefore skip them. The description in July number of Mr. Hewlett's practice, so far as it went, delighted me—that is the kind of teaching that is useful—it needs no professor to describe, or apply it.

I honor Mr. H. as a "perfect persimmon," too high for my "whortleberry," nevertheless, I would like to endorse the possibility of such effects, or rather the certainty, and the sure return from liberal manuring, sometimes sneered at by our "safe men" as "steam farming."

In 1851 I bought a farm, that would not then have fed a flock of Job's turkeys—in 1852 I put in 12 acres in wheat, at an expense of rather over $200. Say 200 bushels bones at 50 cents,

(price then) - - - - - -	$100
2 tons guano at $48, - - - - - -	96
Timothy and clover seed, say - -	20
	216

I cut 250 bushels prime wheat, say at $1, $250; and for three years have had pasture that has kept from 5 to 7 milk cows; part of the time four horses, and sometimes 5, and 2 oxen, and will have good pasture another year, after that I expect to put it in corn, and shall look for at least 10 barrels.

I think I would be safe in saying the field would not have pastured 2 oxen before I bought. It appears to me plain, that I have improved this field merely at a cost of plowing. The wheat paid all the outlay and interest, for I bought the bones and guano on credit, and paid interest. The wheat was sold at $1.35 clear, and was worth 30 days after it was sold, $1.60 to $1.75. But it would have paid all expenses, and plowing too, at $1.00.

If this practical result is worth printing, and you print it, you may hear again from

WHORTLEBERRY.

THE TOBACCO WORM.

WASHINGTON, August 4th, 1856.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

GENTLEMEN:—One of your correspondents inquires in the last number of the American Farmer, respecting the means used in Florida to kill the fly of the tobacco worm.

You will find the article to which allusion is made, in the Journal of the United States Agricultural Society for 1856, page 58. The poison used, is composed of an ounce of cobalt (arsenic) and a gill of honey, in a pint of water. It would, no doubt, be most effective if placed in the flowers of the Jamestown weed, to which the insects are in the habit of resorting; but plates of it placed about on posts, would be found to destroy thousands of these, as well as other noxious insects. The poison recommended, is the simplest and best which could be used.

Very respectfully, yours, J. D. E.

☞ We are requested to say that the sales advertised by D. J. Hartsook, agent for Mrs. Cabell in Va., have been postponed. The sale in Lancaster county to the 4th September and the Laneville property to the 18th September. See advertisment.

THE CROPS—PROBABLE PRICES.

WHEATLAND, July 28th, 1856.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

GENTLEMEN:—As I stated at Washington, at the convention of farmers, the wheat crop of this section of the State of Delaware, and the adjacent county of Cecil, Maryland, has turned out, when put in in a farmer-like manner, about as well as last year; many of the crops of wheat have already been pressed into the market, in consequence of the reports of imprudent editors, who have been as usual predicting that the crops all over the country, including those of our especial friends and rivals, the Canadians, made so by the so-called Reciprocity Treaty, were very large. And by late news, our commercial printers tell us, that the prospect of abundant crops in Europe is also very flattering. Thus it is every season, just as the American farmer gets his crop grown, and before it is ready for the market, our commercial presses discover that the crops then ready for the sickle, are much more abundant—of much better quality, and that there has been a vastly greater breadth of land sown than at any *former period*—both at home and in Europe. By this means they bring down the price of grain, at a time when the greater bulk is in the hands of the farmer, ready for the market, and when he must sell it to meet his engagements, to a point that will sometimes admit of exportation, or generally to a point where it can be bought up safely by speculators. In this case, or such cases, the farmer is cheated out of fair and remunerative prices, and the American consumers, for full three-fourths of the year, are made to pay exorbitant prices, and those high prices are charged to the combination of farmers to raise the price. And now, notwithstanding all that has been said by our imprudent printers, to aid the commercial and other speculators in circulating reports of abundant crops, I predict that the prospect for high prices for the crops of the season, *are better* than for either of the three past seasons, for although the crops are quite as good in this section as last year, that does not make an extraordinary good crop; for, at the rate my field of something over 100 acres turns out, it yields about an average of 20 bushels per acre. Some eight years ago I saved 27½ bushels per acre, upon an average of 90 acres of the same field. This shows a falling off of fully one-fourth of the crop; and admitting the truth of these assertions, that an increased breadth of land is sown every year, I would ask, do our consumers not increase in a greater ratio? Certainly, full 500,000 are added annually to our population, and that ratio of increased population requires an additional amount of breadstuffs of over 2,000,000 bushels, besides which, it must be remembered, that in no States except the Middle States, that is, from New Jersey to Virginia, where guano and other fertilizers are used, does the wheat crop increase upon the population. Indeed, in the much *inflated productive* Western States, the wheat grown generally falls off, and does not keep up with the population. The reports to the Patent Office show that much of the West, that when first cleared, produced 40 bushels, now scarcely produces 10 bushels per acre. *Frederick Munch* writes to the Patent Office from Missouri, that farms that have been occupied thirty years, are generally so deteriorated by bad culture, that the farmer can no more raise produce on them to feed their negroes; their only resource then, is to move off to other locations, that is, I suppose, to go to Kansas to squat again, in due course of thirty years, if they are able to make both ends meet so long.

Had it not been for the operations of free trade, by which that amount or number of consumers were thrown out of employment, to make room for the handy-work of foreign labor, who eat foreign bread, and make us pay for it, our increase from foreign emigration alone, above what it is now, would have been full 500,000 more, and 1860 would have found us with a population of full 35,000,000, and our country, instead of being only worth in taxable property, the meagre sum of $11,000,000,000, including slaves, we should have rolled up an annual product of full half that amount. It would require but little figuring to show this assertion to be a very *probable fact*. Again, to prove the probability of high prices for farm products, although the wheat and oats are all or nearly all thrashed, or safe in stack, the weather has been so dry since corn was planted, that the oat is not half a crop—much corn is now half out at tassel, and the tassel dead, and no show of shoots for the ear or silk. Potatoe vines are nearly all dried up. The hay crops are unusually short; the pastures so short that cattle go lowing over the field in quest of food, when scarcely a vestige of any thing green can be seen; and many farmers are now feeding with their scanty crop of clover hay. My own field of 80 of acres of well set clover, which has been but slightly pastured and not mowed, is so dry and crisp as you walk through it, that if a lighted match was applied, the whole field would burn, hedges included; so also of our newly set clover on our stubble field. Yesterday in standing near the centre of 100 acres, not enough green verdure could be seen on this, so far as the eye could discover, to fill an animal. Young clover, too, is all gone, with the heat yet intense, and no more appearance of rain than for a month back; nor has there been any buckwheat sown, so far as I know of.

It is too early to predict abundant and fine crops in Europe. The drought is now raging here, and the great probability is, that the *rains abound there*, if so, it may be disastrous to their crops.

In no view of the case can the farmer turn with any probability of success the present year—for admitting the prices run up as high as the past three years, it will not avail him. The wages for labor had run up this season to a higher average than ever before, and let rain come as soon as it may, no other crop than the *wheat* will be more than one-half of what it should be. Such is the prospect in this highly improved section of Delaware, and the county of Cecil. Respectfully,

JOHN JONES.

IMPORTATION OF BREADSTUFFS INTO SWEDEN.—The minister resident of the United States at Stockholm, Sweden, under date of the 17th ultimo, informs the Department of State that the term of the Swedish decree permitting the importation into Sweden of breadstuffs and other articles of food until the 31st instant, has been extended by special decree until the first of January, 1857. A translation of the original decree having been published by the Department of State, this notice of the prolongation of the term is deemed important, and is therefore made known without delay.

CABINETS OF SOILS.

We are pleased to find that St. John's College, Annapolis, is actively engaged in agricultural chemistry, as will appear by the following communication from Dr. Stewart:

Every county agricultural society, and much more, every State society should have a cabinet of soils, to which reference could be made in speaking of the effects of special manures, systems of cultivation, &c.

A general qualitative analysis, including two or three quantitative estimates in each case, would easily classify all these soils at a trifling expense.

By the aid of the professors and students of agricultural chemistry in the several colleges now scattered throughout our country, an interchange of specimens annually—upon the plan in use among mineralogists—would soon make us familiar with all the varieties of soil in our country, their composition, manures, &c. My predecessors at St. John's have, during many years, been accumulating a few specimens from different parts of Maryland: the quantitative analysis of these few specimens must have required a great deal of time, although the estimates have reference to but six or seven elements in each case: a qualitative analysis of a dozen elements would cost less than any one of these seven weighings, and, for all practical purposes, would be worth seven times as much; believing as I do with Prof. Booth, that quantitative soil analysis of this kind is of very little practical value.

A dozen facts with regard to each of a dozen soils are of very little value, but one fact with regard to a thousand soils is of infinite importance, on the basis of a classification, the foundation of a science: upon the same principle that the death of a dozen men at 35, means nothing; but the average death of 1000 men at 35, may be the basis of an accurate insurance of life.

A well authenticated recovery in the use of a well known medicine is of no public importance, and does not prove even the relative value of the medicine in this one case: a thousand such well authenticated cases do not lay the first stone of any science: indeed the average of failure or even loss or mischief, if ascertained, may turn the balance the other way.

But granting that no panacea exists, and that only on an average a cure will be successful, it becomes important to define the successful cases; and if, as in China, we are restricted to the pulse or any one symptom, let us have a great multitude of cases in proportion to the fallibility of the sign; but the average of a dozen such symptoms, not one of which would be reliable alone, is truth.

The following results will illustrate a form of analysis upon the principle of "clocks for the million:"

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, July 14, 1856.

Some of the results of a special quantitative and qualitative analysis of a sample of soil and subsoil from Anne Arundel county, Maryland, near Tracy's Landing.

PROXIMATE ANALYSIS

	Soil.	*Sub-soil.*
Coarse sand, and part not easily suspensible in water,	410	412
Cement—suspensible,	590	588
	1000	1000

Remarks. This soil has a remarkably good consistence, and contains *some* few minerals, capable of yielding potash and soluble silica, especially in the sub-soil; by turning this up, and liming it, *after the first black frost*, and not before—the disintegration or solubility of these minerals will be promoted, and good crops must result, *if well tilled*—especially, as both the soil and sub-soil contain an abundance of phosphoric acid. The relative proportion of both sulphuric acid and chlorine is less than usual, and both should be supplied as uniformly as possible. The proportion of *soluble* silica 0000.93, or less than one-tenth of one per cent. In the sub-soil 1.08, or more than one-tenth of one, &c. The total amount of alkalies soluble in dilute nitric acid, is (in 1000) 0000.36 or less than one-tenth of one per cent. In the sub-soil, however, 0001.42 or *more* than one-tenth of one per cent. The soil contains a distinct trace of soluble potash, but the evidence of potash in the sub-soil is *much more* distinct.

There is a sufficiency of manganese, magnesia, and lime, in almost every soil that I have ever met with, and in this instance, though in very small quantity, yet the *proportion* is good, viz: 19 parts *in* 1000, *of soil*, and same in sub-soil—(soluble in dilute nitric acid.)

The aqueous solution of the soil made by the formula I published in the American Farmer for 1850, page 150, (October number) gave a trace of lime, some indications of chlorine, but no trace of sulphuric acid in either soil or sub-soil. Phosphoric acid is very abundant, both in soil and subsoil. Yours respectfully,

DAVID STEWART, M. D.,
Chemist Md. State Ag. Society.

Report of some of the results of *special* quantitative and qualitative analysis of a sample of soil and sub-soil taken, and sent apparently in *exact* accordance with *my directions*, from a farm in Cecil county, near Elkton, Maryland.

PROXIMATE ANALYSIS.

	Soil.	*Sub-soil.*
Coarse sand, and part not easily suspensible in water,	385	200
Cement, or suspensible portion,	615	800
	1000	1000

Remarks. This soil, although "poor," is what is called a "kind soil," on account of its admirable consistence; many rich soils will not make as good a return in proportion to tillage; and the certainty of a good return in proportion to the application of suitable manures, is two to one in its favor over the great majority of soils. See my paper on Carbon, in February number of American Farmer of last year, 1855, page 23.

The proportion of alkalies soluble in dilute nitric acid, from 1000 grains of soil, was found to be 0000.25, or less than one-tenth of one per cent.

The proportion of soluble silica in same quantity was .22 = 0000.22
Whole in sub-soil .15 = 0000.15

As both of these facts confirm the accuracy of the analysis in this particular, and reduplicate the evidence of the poverty of the sub-soil, it may be stirred as much as possible, but should never be turned upon the surface, except to supply phosphoric acid, of which it contains rather more than the soil.

Phosphoric acid was detected in the soil, but it

exists in very small quantity. The sub-soil contains a distinct trace of it. The solution of the soil in rain water, (cold) made by my formula published in the American Farmer for 1850, page 150, (Oct. No.) indicated no trace of sulphuric acid in either soil or sub-soil, but a trace of chlorine in both, (more in sub-soil,) and also a trace of lime in each; more in the soil. Manganese is very abundant in the soil, and a sufficient quantity in the sub-soil. There are not a sufficient quantity of potash minerals in this soil to authorise the application of lime.

DAVID STEWART, M. D.,
Chemist Md. State Ag. Society.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

THE HOME, PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD.,
July 17th, 1856.

ROBT. BOWIE, ESQ.—

My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., together with a copy of "An act to establish and endow an Agricultural College in the State of Maryland."

The importance of the subject attracted my attention at the time it was under consideration, and I have looked forward to the period when its behests should be carried into successful operation, a silent but not indifferent spectator.

You do me the honor to say that "an expression of my approval would materially aid you in canvassing the State in behalf of the proposed institution." I hope that the responsible duties assigned to you, viz., that of collecting subscriptions in favor of the object of the act, will prove a work of little and pleasant labor, and that the enlightened citizens of our State realize the singular importance of the project, and neither require the example or solicitation of any person to induce them to subscribe with confidence in its future usefulness.

The geographical position of the State of Maryland, is particularly happy for the location of a scientific institution, such as the act proposes. Her central and healthy position, and her physical geography combine to that end. The Atlantic bathes her Eastern litoral, and an arm of that sea divides the State, whilst her Western limits may be said to extend to the Gulf of Mexico by its proximity to the Ohio. The geological formations of this part of the United States all traverse her limits in a North-East and South-Westerly direction, and the diversity of soils to which these give rise, together with her undeveloped mineral wealth, afford a concentrated field for study not surpassed.

By the passage of this act the legislature of Maryland has erected a monument to itself of which her children may well be proud. If the work so well commenced, be carried out by its citizens, as it doubtless will be, its usefulness will be wide and extend far into the future. Much indeed will depend upon its organization. The number of trustees approved in the act, (one from each county,) is an earnest in which we may have entire confidence.

The only hope we have for the advancement of agriculture is through the sciences, and yet there is not one single institution on this continent where a proper scientific education can be obtained.—Those who wish to cultivate science are compelled to resort to the institutions maintained by the monarchical governments of Europe.

The act proposes to supply the crying want, and if properly organized and endowed, (which will depend upon the sum raised,) so great will be the attraction, that one institution will fail to accommodate the number of applicants for education. I therefore conclude, as a paying investment, it may offer large returns. It is unneccessary to leave our country for examples of lucrative educational establishments, they are numerous, and many very profitable investments. But it is known to me, that even in France, where education is at the expense of government, where the first talent that can be procured is employed to impart knowledge gratis; that even in Paris, the school of arts and science could afford to employ the highest order of talent, besides yielding large profits to the enlightened proprietors.

If I were called upon to say how money would be expended with the greatest possible security for usefulness, I would point with confidence to such an institution as the act proposes.

Such a project to meet the wants of the people and the age, will require large outlays, but once established under a proper organization, it will be the pride and ornament of the State; it will turn out annually persons well and properly educated, and capable of superintending and directing any art with the least possible chances of failure—poor lands will be invigorated, the recuperative energies of exhausted soils restored—and wealth and prosperity will prevail where desolation, want and wretchedness now obtain.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,
THOS. G. CLEMSON.

TOBACCO WORM.

LOCUST GROVE, August 9th, 1856.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

Lest no one may think that the information asked for in the August number of your paper, by W. Shepherd, Esq., of West River, of sufficient importance to require attention, I take the liberty to send you the recipe as copied from the "*Working Farmer*" for June, page 92, under the head of "*Entomology:*"—"One pint of water, one gill of honey, and one ounce of cobalt." This is to be put in a bottle, and with a quill through the cork, one drop is put into each blossom. *Any fly* tasting of this, will be killed before it can deposit eggs. The blossoms to be picked off, as it poisons the plants. The whole chapter upon "Entomology" is well worth a place in your paper.

I should be glad to see the plan sent you by the New York Company, of which you speak under the head of "*Home-made Guano.*" It has occurred to me lately, that it would be advantageous to the farmers generally, if each county, or two or three of them had factories to manufacture "*night soil*" for their own use. I fully agree with "Potomac," that we have guano upon our own shores sufficient for all practicable purposes, and all we want is some one to take the lead in the matter, and the capital will soon be forthcoming to accomplish it.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
OLIVER N. BRYAN.

The New York State Agricultural Society, with a view of testing the present modes of cultivation and ascertaining the manure best adapted to Indian corn, propose to award premiums for the most satisfactory experiments with the various fertilizers now in use, and have issued instructions and specifications for those who desire to enter into competition.

BREEDING OF STOCK.

[*From "The Rural Cyclopedia, or a General Dictionary of Agriculture, and of the Arts, Sciences, instruments, and practice, necessary to the Farmer, Stockfarmer, Gardener," &c., Edinburg, 1854.*"]

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 43.]

"A question of great niceness and difficulty, and one which has been the topic of much discussion and antagonism among agricultural writers, is, whether the breed of live stock be susceptible of the greatest improvement, from the qualities conspicuous in the male, or from those conspicuous in the female parent?" The Highland Society, about twenty years ago, proposed this question as a subject of prize essays; and afterwards adjudged four essays upon it to be worthy of premiums, and published them in their transactions. Mr. *Boswell* of Balmuto, the author of one of the essays, asserts that the male is most influential, supports his opinion by an appeal to facts, and concludes "that the male is the parent from motives of sense and sound polity, which we can alone look to for the improvement of our breed of live stock." The Rev. *Henry Berry*, the author of another of the essays, teaches that improving power in breeds is attributable not to sex, but to high blood, or to animals, whether male or female, which have been long and successfully selected and bred with a view to particular qualifications; yet concludes "that, with our present scanty stock of information on this difficult question, one only rational course can be adopted by breeders, viz., that of resorting to the best male, a simple and efficacious mode of improving such stocks as require improvement, and the only proceeding by which stock already good can be preserved in excellence. Mr. *Christian* of Mill of Forest, another of the essayists, asserts that the offspring bears the closest resemblance to the parent, whether male or female, which exerts the greatest influence in the formation of the fœtus, and concludes that no individual animals, either male or female, can be trusted to for improvement, and that the best breed and most perfect animals of both sexes, ought in every instance to be selected. Mr. *Dallas* of Edinburgh, the fourth essayist, asserts that the male is the more powerful for external qualities, and the female the more powerful for internal qualities, and infers that the male ought to be selected for the improvement of color, coat, or outward form, and the female for the improvement of lactiferousness, hardiness, temper, and freedom from tendency of any description to internal disease.

"The opinions of Mr. *Boswell* and Mr. *Berry*, if mutually combined, or if made to modify each other, appear to contain the whole or very nearly the whole of the truth upon this question; and the opinions of Mr. Christian and Mr. Dallas are altogether, or very nearly altogether, *fanciful*,—the one in theory, and the other in fact. The power of blood, or of regular systematic, untarnished breeding through a series of generations, appear to be so great as wholly to supersede mere sexual or constitutional power,—and though peculiarly mighty in the male, is not a little distinguished in the female. A cow possessing excellencies by pure descent from a high ancestry, holds them as essential elements of her constitution, and will transmit them in all their breadth and beauty to her progeny; while a bull, possessing by tarnished descent from a near ancestry, or merely by a cross of breeds on the part of his immediate parents, holds them as only secondary properties of his constitution, and may propagate them in a very marred and mutilated condition. The mare of Arabia is the grand object of the Bedouin's attention, and is constantly and carefully maintained in a condition of eminent excellence; and she, in consequence, bears all sway in propagation, and often transmits her peculiar properties in defiance of antagonist ones in her mate. Still the male, by nearly unanimous verdict of both practical and scientific observers, has, *cæteris paribus*, far more influence than the female; so that, when simply equal to her in descent, and in some minor modifying circumstances, he at once maintains his excellencies by a mightier energy, develops them with a superior force, and propagates them with both a fuller breadth and a higher certainty. He also possesses a higher money value than the female, and becomes connected with a vastly larger number of offspring; and for both these reasons, as well as for the sake of his greater constitutional influence, he demands the prime attention of every breeder."

"A farmer who commences to breed either cattle or sheep, ought to make first a deliberate decision as to the precise excellencies which he wishes his flock to possess, and next a very careful selection of a *male* who exhibits these excellencies in the fullest development, and in freedom from accompanying defects. If he breed at one time with the view of obtaining animals with one set of properties, and at another time with the view of obtaining animals with a different set of properties, he is almost certain to miss the attainment of both these properties, or, at best, to obtain them in a very deteriorated condition. But if he decide on precise properties, and use only males which purely and prominently possess them, and steadily prosecute the establishment of them in all his stock, he is morally and even physically certain of becoming the owner of flocks which shall exhibit them in perfection. Yet the selected males ought not alone to possess the desired properties full and uncontaminated, but to be the descendants of a series of progenitors who also thus possess them; and if they are themselves sires, their offspring must likewise and most especially thus possess them; for, unless a counteracting power can be distinctly ascribed to the dams, the offspring already existing is, in all respects, a type of that which may be afterwards produced. When a breeder of cattle, as usually happens, has not a sufficiently numerous flock to need more than one bull, he ought to observe well what faults are most prevalent among his cows, and to use all circumspection that none of these faults exist in the male which he selects; for unless he use these precautions, he may not only perpetuate but seriously augment the defects which depreciate his stock. When a farmer breeds upon a large scale, and uses several males at once, he can with nicer aim and more certain effect, conduct the work of improvement: and he ought probably to select his males with slightly different groupings of good properties, and to appropriate each male to a specific or classified number of females, with studied design to correct or remove particular imperfections. Most breeders of sheep use more than one ram; and all who make even moderate endeavors to improve their flocks, assign to each ram those and only those ewes whose defects are most likely to be reduced by his characteristic excellencies."

Lord Spencer's rules for the selection of males, though in some degree a repetition of what we briefly stated on the subject of "*points*," are well worthy of being quoted. "The first things to be considered in the selection of a male animal, are the indications by which it may be possible to form a judgment as to his constitution. In all animals, a wide chest indicates strength of constitution; and there can be no doubt that this is the point of shape to which it is most material for any breeder to look in the selection either of a bull or a ram. In order to ascertain that the chest of these animals is wide, it is not sufficient to observe that they have wide bosoms; but the width which is perceived by looking at them in the front should be continued along the brisket, which ought to show great fullness in the part which is just under the elbows; it is also necessary that they should be what is called thick through the heart. Another indication of a good constitution is, that a male animal should have a masculine appearance: with this view, a certain degree of coarseness is by no means objectionable, but this coarseness should not be such as would be likely to show itself in a castrated animal, because it thus might happen that the oxen or wethers produced from such a sire would be coarse also, which in them would be a fault. Another point to be attended to, not merely as an indication of a good constitution, but as a merit in itself, is, that an animal should exhibit great muscular power, or rather that his muscles should be large. This is a usual accompaniment of strength of constitution, but it also shows that there will be a good proportionate mixture of lean and fat in the meat produced from the animal, the muscles being that part which in meat is lean. A thick neck is, in both bulls and rams, a proof of the muscles being large, and there can hardly be a greater fault in the shape of a male animal of either sort, than of his having a thin neck. I am inclined to say, that in the new Leicester breed of sheep, which is the breed to which I am accustomed, a ram's neck cannot be too thick. Other indications of muscle are more difficult to observe in sheep than in cattle. In a *bull* there ought to be a full muscle on each side of the back-bone, just behind the top of the shoulder-blades; he ought also to have the muscles on the outside of the thigh full, and extending down nearly to the hough. It will seldom happen that a bull having these indications will be found deficient in muscle. As I am writing for the use of farmers, it is quite unneccessary for me to attempt to give a description of what is considered a good ram; it is also obviously impossible to express in words what is meant by good handling. It is sufficient to say, therefore, that no male animal is fit to be used at all as a sire, whose handling is not good, and that the more perfect his shape is, the better."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE PRACTICE OF DEEP PLOUGHING is most happily on the increase, and its importance seems now generally recognized by all the best farmers; yet it is lamentable to see with what fatal attachment a large class still adhere to old customs and prejudices. The advantages flowing from deep cultivation on all soils containing any considerable quantity of clay, are immense.

VARIOUS BREEDS OF HORSES.

[From "The Rural Cyclopedia, or a general Dictionary of Agriculture," &c., published in Edingburg, Scotland, 1854.]

[*Continued from page* 45.]

FRENCH HORSES.

"The LIMOUSIN horse is the most high bred of the numerous breeds of *France;* and is used principally for the saddle. This animal is remotely descended from the high-blooded breeds of the East, and has a considerable resemblance in both history and character to the blood-horse of England; and it came into great request, at the time when the invention of gun-powder and the revolution of European manners discarded the use of heavy armor from horsemen, and created a love for equestrian sports and the pleasures of the chase, and rendered a light, nimble, and active horse an almost necessary substittue for the powerful war-horse, or strong and muscular charger. It has been highly esteemed since the 15th century; and, as it has always enjoyed a climate more favorable to the high-bred horse than even that of England, it would, if propagated, *fed*, and *groomed* with due care and assiduity, have become a better animal than the English blood-horse,—closely similar to it in characteristics, but superior in aggregate excellence."

"The NORMAN horse is the best of the French breeds for heavy cavalry-service, and for all kinds of carriage draught. It is large, powerful, well-tempered, sufficiently active, and admirably adapted for performing hard work on scanty fare. "I have never, says *M. Houel*, seen such horses as the Norman ones at the collar, under the diligence, the post-carriage, the cumbrous and very heavy voiture or cabriolet for one or two horses, or the farm-cart. They are enduring and energetic beyond description; with their necks cut to the bone, they flinch not; they put forward all their efforts at the voice of a brutal driver, or at the dreaded sound of his never-ceasing whip, and they keep their condition when other horses would die of neglect and hard treatment." They are treated, from first to last, with tyranny and cruelty; they receive kicks and blows in lieu of both commands and encouragements; they are complete slaves, who dare not rebel; and yet are exceedingly gentle and docile, and so totally free from vice that a man may pass close to the heels of an hundred of them without the slightest risk of being hurt. Such of them as are free from the prevailing faults of a heavy head, and too great length of limb below the hock, would form the best possible cross with a large proportion of the draught horses of Britain."

The predominant French horse is the offspring of a mixture of the Norman and other indigenous breeds with the English and the Arabian horses, among the lighter kinds, and the Lancashire and other large, slow, powerful draught horses among the heavier kinds. Its general characters are somewhat large and bony head, pendulous lips, broad chest, round barrel, muscular arms, angular hocks, and upright or mule-like feet.

The VADICASSE horse, in the valley of the Meuse, has a height of 14 or 15 hands, a large head, strong, heavy limbs, and generally a roan colour; and, though inferior to the breeds and varieties in many other parts of France, is in considerable demand in the Paris market."

The LIGONE horse, in the valley of the Marne

is smaller than the preceding, and has a large head, pendent ears, and a sloping croup; but in consequence of feeling quite at home on rough and stony ground, is in large request for travelling among the mountains."

"The BARROIS horse, in the valley of the Aube, is a mere shelty or mountain pony, too small for the draught, but well adapted by agility, hardiness, and good temper, for the same purposes as the Ligone horse, or Shetland pony."

THE FLEMISH OR DUTCH HORSE.

"The Flemish or Dutch horse is a large, powerful, and finely shaped animal; it possesses more interest than any other foreign breed to the British farmer, and the British carter or wagoner; it was the main source in which all the good kinds of Britsh heavy draught horses originated; and it still constitutes the chief means of improving our breeds of cart and wagon horses by crossing. The Flemish horse, in fact, sustains nearly the same relation to the British cart-horse, which the Arabian sustains to the British race-horse. "As the racer," says *Youatt*, "is principally or purely of Eastern origin; so has the English draught-horse sprung chiefly from Flemish blood; and to that blood the agriculturist has recourse for the perfection of the breed. All our heavy draught-horses, and some even of the lighter kind have been lately much crossed by the Flanders breed, and with evident improvement. Little has been lost in depth, or bulk of carcass; but the forehead has been raised, the legs have been flattened and deepened, and very much has been gained in activity. The slow, heavy *black*, with his 2½ miles an hour, has been changed into a lighter but yet exceedingly powerful horse, that will step four miles in the same time with perfect ease, and has considerably more endurance." Mr. *Burke*, however, strikes a widely different key in reference to the Flemish horse; and for the sake of impartiality, we must quote what he says. "There is one point," remarks he, "to which I should wish to draw attention, since I believe it is one which for some years past has tended not a little to reduce the superiority of our breed of cart-horses, and has moreover been lauded by some veterinary practitioners, receiving from them that degree of authority which sanctions the farmer in continuing a practice not altogether, in my opinion, to be recommended. I allude to crossing our breed of cart mares with the cumbersome, ill-proportioned and slow Flemish stallions that are yearly imported into this country, and the best of which may be seen perambulating the streets of London in the drays of certain brewers, who approve of their general appearance. I have many times noticed these horses, and can safely aver, not only that I have never yet seen a really well formed one, but that they are decidedly the very worst breed of draught horses I ever beheld. I never yet saw one whose feet were not flat, and whose fore legs, below the knee, were not of the worst description; the tendons at the back of the joint tied in, and the whole shank utterly disproportioned to the bulk of the horse. Indeed, there is scarcely one in twenty whose legs can do much more than support his unwieldy carcass; and were it not for the large crests and heavy necks of these horses—points which some people imagine confer a stately appearance on them—there would be very few imported into this country. However, as many farmers are induced to make use of the first showy-looking stallion that is brought to them, I would warn them against putting any of their mares to these brutes. Few people can mistake the breed when they have once noticed it; and lest they should never have met with it, a Flemish stallion may be recognized by being *marc-headed*—heavy to excess in the neck and crest—flat-sided, and weak in the joints, quarters, and legs. With all these defects, or most of them, his long mane, his bulk (for he is prone to fatten,) and his *tout ensemble*, coupled with a few flaunting ribbons about the head, and a gay bridle, do not fail to entrap the man who is unable to form a correct opinion of his principal points—the only true method of judging of a horse. We possess better cart-stallions than any other nation; but did we require a cross, I should say, from what I have seen, that the *light Norman cart stallion* is an animal greatly to be preferred to the ponderous, inactive specimens that I have seen of the Flemish breed."

"The HANOVERIAN horse is an animal of widely different character from the Flemish, and is used principally for purposes of aristocratic pageantry and State parade. It is one of the most celebrated creatures for mere beauty; and has long been the peculiar property of the royal family of Hanover; and has for several reigns past, been brought over to Britain, to draw the royal carriages on occasions of public display. It is muscular, rotund, and imposing; its mane and tail are long, and its limbs are so peculiarly formed as to have much knee action. Some individuals of it are cream-colored; some are milk-white; some are albinoes, with blood-red pupils to their eyes."

"The *Danish* horse is a very large and powerful animal; and is adapted by light variations in breeding, to almost all the purposes for which horses of any kind are used. A large stud has long been kept on the island of Alsen, selected with the nicest judgment from the best *thorough bred horses* of England; and while the stallions of this stud produce from the mares of it a race of pure-blooded horses for the uses of the aristocracy, they are also allowed to cross with the mares of the surrounding agricultural population for all the ordinary purposes of the saddle and the yoke. The improvement in the horses of Sleswick and Holstein, as well as in Mecklenburg, and some of the adjoining districts, has, in consequence, been very rapid and exceedingly great. The present horses of Holstein and Mecklenburg usually stand from 16 to 18 hands high; and, though they have the defects of a ponderous form, heavy shoulders, a very thick neck, an unduly long back, and a comparatively narrow croup, they present a noble appearance, and have a lofty and imposing action, and display great strength and spirit."

"The SWEDISH horse is small, active, obedient, and serviceable. It has a medium appearance between a mere pony and an ordinary coach-horse; and when posting along the public road, it proceeds with surprising speed, and often maintains a constant gallop from one post-house to another. It feeds chiefly on rye and oatmeal bread, in Winter, and is turned into the forests in Summer. The FINNISH horse is somewhat smaller than the true Swede,—seldom more than 12 hands high; and it is finely formed, and has a very rapid pace. It spends a great part of its time in the forest and has much of the habits of a wild animal; yet, it is easily caught when wanted, and acts with docility and subjection. Its rate of trotting is often 12 miles an hour."

The horses of *Norway*, *Lapland*, *Iceland*, and *Feroe*, all possess some degree of resemblance to the *Finnish* and *Swedish* horses, and are well adapted to the uses of their several countries. The *Norway* horse is larger than the *Swede*, but hardy, tractable, accommodating, and ever ready to give battle to a wolf. The *Lapland* horse is small, nimble, obedient, and sometimes impetuous; but is employed only in Winter, and chiefly for drawing sledges. The *Iceland* horse is small, strong, and flat; and though few individuals are kept in the stable, the great majority live constantly in the mountains or pastoral wastes, and seek out for themselvss morsels of food by scraping away the snow or breaking the ice. "The *Feroe* horses," says Berenger, "are small of growth, but strong, swift, and sure of foot, going over the roughest places with such certainty, that a man may more surely rely upon them than trust to his own feet. In *Suderoe*, one of the Feroe islands, they have a lighter and swifter breed than in any of the rest. On their backs, the inhabitants pursue the sheep, which are wild in this island. The pony carries the man over places that would be otherwise inaccessible to him, follows his rider over others, enters into the full spirit of the chase, and even knocks down and holds the prey under his feet until the rider can take possession of it."

(To be continued.)

For the American Farmer.

A Selection of Twelve of the most Estimable Varieties of Strawberries.

BY WM. R. PRINCE, FLUSHING, N. Y.

Prince's Magnate, P, the largest variety yet produced in our country, rounded, and some berries compressed, scarlet, rich flavor, productive, and highly valuable. A very showy berry for market, and a very remarkable and distinct fruit. Plant extremely hardy and vigorous, with large, broad, dark green foliage. The leaves never burn during summer, nor are the plants ever injured by the winter.

Prince's Climax, P, very large, conical, beautiful bright scarlet, a splendid fruit, good flavor, very productive, estimable; plant vigorous, with pale green foliage.

Imperial Scarlet, P, second only in size to the two preceding, to which it is rather superior in flavor; the form obtuse, conical or rounded, scarlet, handsome and very showy, juicy and sprightly flavor, firm and well suited for market—productive. Plant very vigorous, foliage pale geen, very large and luxuriant, a remarkable variety, very valuable for the size and beauty of its fruit and for its other qualities. This, and the preceding variety, are of larger average size than Hovey's Seedling, and much superior in color and flavor, and consequently better suited for market.

Imperial Crimson, P, large, short cone or rounded, dark scarlet or crimson, fine color, sweet, fine flavor, productive, a first rate berry, firm for market. It is nearly as large as McAvoy's Superior, and has the qualities for a market fruit in which that variety is so deficient.

Le Baron, H, early, very large, obtuse cone, dark scarlet, not showy, sweet, rich, melting, highest flavor of all the large varieties, very productive for one of its sexuality, and continues long in successive bearing; foliage tall, light green, and very vigorous,—a seedling of the old Swainstone.

Suprema, P, very large, obtuse cone, bright light scarlet, a beautiful berry, juicy, sprightly, moderately sweet, very productive, foliage large and vigorous. A seedling from the Montevideo or Chili, and precisely equivalent to obtaining a Pistillate variety from the British Queen.

Rosalind, P, very large, obovate, beautiful light scarlet, moderate but good flavor, very showy, scarcely firm enough for long carriage to market, very productive; plant vigorous, with large broad foliage.

Eclypse, P, early, large, conical, splendid fruit on long penduncles, and has the remarkable property of ripening all its berries at the same time, bright scarlet, high brilliant color, fine flavor with slight acidity. It is one of the greatest bearers of all stawberries, and a full and profuse crop may be earlier supplied for the market from this variety than from any other. Plant vigorous with large foliage. A very striking and remarkable variety.

Ladies' Pine, P, medium size, perfectly round, beautiful light scarlet, very sweet, highest and most exquisite flavor, productive; foliage, dark green, as if varnished, vigorous growth, with large fruit stems. This most estimable fruit will be deemed indispensable by every amateur who once tastes it.

Magnificent, P, very large, obtuse cone, light scarlet, good flavor, very productive, very valuable.

Diadem, P, very large and showy, rounded, beautiful light scarlet, pleasant flavor—a remarkably fine and beautiful berry; plant very robust, vigorous and hardy, with tall, light green foliage, very productive. A seedling of the Iowa.

Crimson Perfumed, P, large, obovate or rounded, crimson, sweet, juicy, high perfumed flavor when fully ripe, very productive, valuable; foliage dark green.

Malvina, P, large, obovate, bright crimson, juicy, sprightly, good flavor, very productive. This variety greatly resembles Hovey's Seedling, its parent, both in the growth and foliage of the plant, and in the form of its fruit; but when contrasted, it is rather smaller, with the advantage that the berries are of a more average size, and less unequal than that variety; the color is a brighter red, the berries more juicy and of a more spirited and higher flavor, and it ripens fully a week or two before the Hovey, thus obviating the disadvantages of that variety. It is firm, and well suited for market; foliage dark green and luxuriant when in full growth. A grower who sent a considerable quantity to market the past season contracted for the whole at 31 cents per quart.

A VOLUNTEER PREMIUM.—S. Bassett French, Esq., of Whitby, near Richmond, Va., offers a premium of five bound volumes of the American Farmer for the best plan of a hog pen adapted to the use of small farmers—(we beg leave to add to the premium, five additional volumes)—to be determined on by a commmittee to be appointed for the purpose by the Executive Committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, and the award to be made at the Cattle Show in October. The several plans to be accompanied with bill of particulars, cost and drawings,—the judges to keep in view the importance of the manufacture of manure. That pen which will afford most manure, other things being equal, it is suggested, would be considered the best.

We hope that those capable of the task, will compete for this premium.

NATURAL GROWTH OF CLOVER.

DANVILLE, VA., July 24th, 1856.

To the Editors of the American Farmer.

Gentlemen :—I have met with a result in experimenting altogether unexpected, and for which I cannot account, and I wish to get your opinion. Three years ago I prepared a small piece, one-fourth acre, of very poor land, for turnips. I plowed 12 inches deep, and applied guano at the rate of 300 lbs. to the acre. After seeding, I applied the top-dressing you frequently recommend of ashes, plaster and salt, and it gave an extraordinary yield of excellent turnips—it was regarded the best patch in the neighborhood. The next year I put the same piece in turnips without any more help, in order to test whether any effect would be seen the second year. The yield was very light, and the quality poor. The third year it was turned out, and then it became thickly set with clover, so thick as to be cut, and yet there was no chance that I can see for any seed to have fallen on the land. The field beyond the limits of the patch was also turned out, but the clover is confined exactly to the limits, prepared as stated for turnips. Now, the question arises, whence comes the clover? Of the fact there is no doubt; many have seen it, any one can see it now, but I have met with no one who can give me any satisfaction. Is such a thing common? Is there any known combination of manures and soils that will produce clover without seed? Can you give me an explanation? By so doing you will much oblige one who has great faith in the teachings of your very popular "Farmer." It will certainly be very convenient, to say nothing of its cheapness, if we can get our lands set in clover without seed. I certainly would not wish it thicker or more even on any land. Very truly yours,

S. S. B.

Note.—If the "clover" mentioned is the common white clover, it is by no means an uncommon case. But we presume it is red clover our correspondent means, and the fact can only be accounted for upon the supposition, that the seed had lain dormant for many years below the ordinary depth of cultivation, and the deep ploughing and manuring had operated, the one to bring the seed to the surface, and the other to furnish the proper food for the crop.

The springing up of native plants, however, upon the application of manures suitable for them, is very common. White clover is produced luxuriantly in the midst of wood land, where a spot has been burned so thoroughly, as would seem to destroy the vitality of every seed within vegetating distance. It is a frequent practice to dress indifferent lawns with salt in sufficient quantity to destroy the whole growth of grass, and the consequence is said to be a fine growth afterwards of beautiful green grass. We have not tried this, but have often heard of it as a fact. In ordinary cases, where manures are applied to turf, and improved native grasses usurp the places of the inferior. We presume, of course, that they come from seeds already in the soil, which spring into life upon the application of manures suited to them. But we can hardly conceive of land too poor to sprout the seeds, and it is a curious provision which holds them in reserve, until the conditions are supplied, which will sustain, as well as put in action their life.

Since writing the above, we have accidentaly fallen upon a letter in 1850, by J. R. Morn, Flint Rock, N. C., to the *Genesee Farmer*, in which he says, "Red clover springs up spontaneously on even the poorest of my land; and on a portion that was tolerably rich, I saw growth of clover so large, that it was difficult to cure the grass after being cut; the growth till June being from two to three feet high, and it laid over a foot thick upon the ground, after being cut and spread."

CHEAP ICE HOUSE—SAVING SEED CORN.

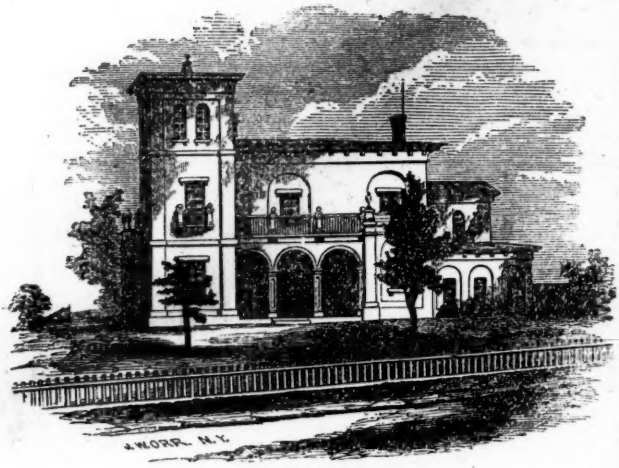
To the Editors of the American Farmer.

We will give you our experience with a cheap ice-house. Four years ago last January, we had one dug, of the following dimensions, viz: ten feet every way; this was dug on high ground into a firm clay; after getting it this depth, we had the bottom made into a bowl shape, and laid down small logs across it; at the surface we had a pen made of logs, around the edge, to the height of four feet, and the dirt that came out of the hole was thrown up and rammed around the pen; this pen increased the depth to fourteen feet. The part in the ground has no walling of any description. When filling, we have a small quantity of straw kept between the ice and the earth. Fifteen wagon loads will fill my house, and it has been empty but once in four years, and that was in November, and then it was emptied by taking out cart loads at a time for extraordinary purposes. After the bank was thrown up around the pen, we set in four blocks at the corners, and laid upon them two courses of logs, twenty feet long; they were cut this length in order to throw the eaves some five or six feet from the ice, and thereby secure it from the intrusion of water. There was left sufficient space between the logs to admit a free circulation of air. The walls have crumbled very little—more the first year than any since, and this was caused by rats. We paid a workman four dollars for putting on the roof, hanging doors, &c. and this was the whole cost, save the labor of four farm hands, two days digging and putting up the logs, and the cost of materials.

We will give you our plan of saving seed corn: several years' trial proves it to be a good one, and it has been strikingly demonstrated this season. Owing to bad seed, the corn generally in this region came up badly this spring; a large number of farmers had to furrow their land out and plant over, others had more or less of replanting to do. We were spared the trouble of replanting a single hill, as we believe that every one of ours came up, and we attribute it altogether to seed saved as follows:—Directions were given last Fall to the hands, when they commenced cutting up corn, to leave such stalks as had two or more good ears on them; these were permitted to stand until the corn was thoroughly ripe; after it was sufficiently cured, the corn was gathered with the shuck on, and put into the barn and left until near planting time; it was then shucked, and the best ears selected for seed. This plan obviates the danger of cutting too green, of heating in the heap, of freezing, &c., &c.

A VALLEY FARMER.

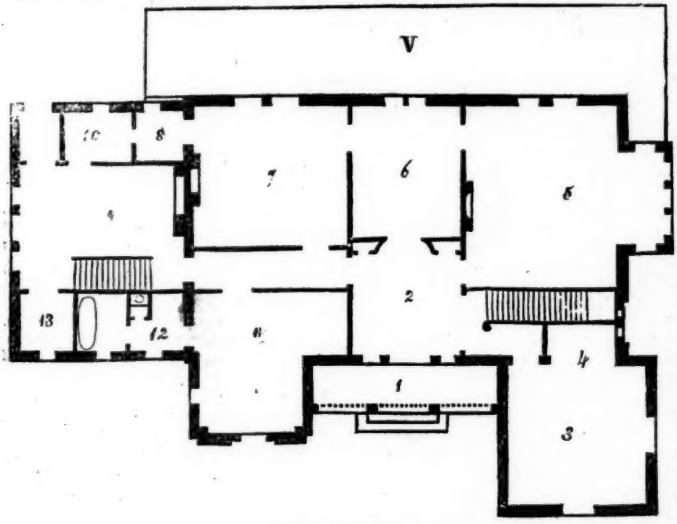
THE SUBURBAN VILLA.



ELEVATION.

The immediate vicinity to a town seems to require or permit a more ornate and less utilitarian style of building than would suit the broad and open country. The evidences of advanced civilization, wealth, and splendor around, justify, in the home for retirement from the cares and turmoil of the city, a modest putting forth of the position, consequence, and taste of its occupants. The neighborhood of many of the manufacturing and commercial towns of England abound in beautiful examples of the Villa Rustica. The environs of London, particularly St. John's Wood, and the neighborhood of the Edgeware Road, are studded with handsome places and pretty cottages well arranged for the purposes of the life for which they were built. The Continent of Europe is full of them, though of a different type to the Anglicised villa suggested by the home efforts of Palladio and Vitruvius, who drew their inspiration from the pure taste of the courtly Roman gentlemen, the once fathers and patrons of art in Italy.

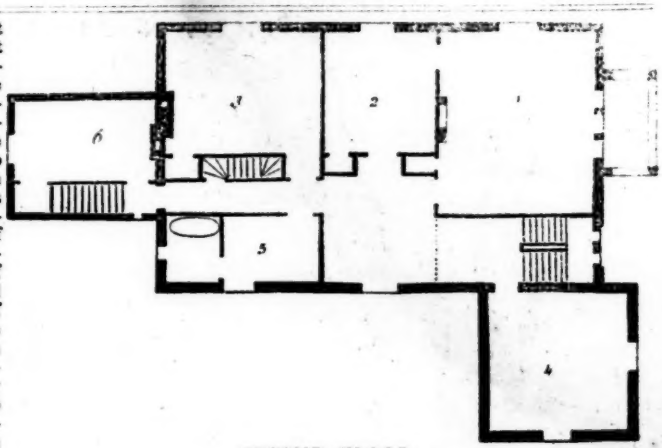
Less progress has, perhaps, been made in the suburban villa, in this country, than in almost any other branch of architectural study, not for want of opportunities for experiment—every town and city in the Union more or less abounding in them—but from the prevalence of two great mistakes, which I think most of my readers will admit to exist. A gentleman desirous of building a family home in the outskirts of the city, is apt to fall into one of these two errors, either that of endeavoring to drag the city out to his door-step, (evinced by the high three windows on each floor, back and front, a house the type of which exists in any newly attempted settlements in the distant wilds of far away up-town): or he falls into the other error, and erects him a house, too large on the ground for his lot, too whimsical for contrast with the necessarily many regular forms around, and too evidently, if good in itself, requiring a large, cheerful lawn and a back ground of forest-trees to set it forth to anything approaching to advantage.



FIRST FLOOR.

The villa should always be retired, if even on a most constantly frequented street and road. Still, though the depth of the lot will not, in all cases, permit of the building being placed back, and the planting of a screening belt of evergreens and shrubs to shut it out from view, by placing the rooms most constantly used by the family, and the flower garden in the rear or side, (as the aspect will suggest,) the conveniences of privacy and retirement may be attained. I would not wish to shut a house into a well of tall trees and impervious fences, but neither would I counsel the bare and unprotected arrangement so generally in vogue, which permits each passer-by to command the movements of every one within.

Were I asked what should be the feature most prominent in an American villa, I would say "the veranda," for to no portion of the house are perfect comfort and effective appearance attributable so much as to its provision for shade. In fact, this may be considered the element of the character of the design, and the "veranda style" in this age of new nomenclature would be no unfit description of a class of house otherwise difficult to be placed in the list of recognised orders and styles. If my readers will permit me to decide this as the first important consideration in determining the character for the house, I will endeavor to suggest the treatment it should receive in different localities and under different circumstances.



SECOND FLOOR.

Where the immediate neighborhood of a large city posseses considerable and varied natural beauty, with ground irregular, and with mossy rocks, and sparkling water here and there, to mark the links between the busy city within, and the wide range of nature without; the building should, in a measure, carry out the same feeling. It may be that the house stands on a natural terrace of mossy bank and rock; the surface of the road may undulate, dipping now suddenly down to the bridge over the river that brings wealth to the city, and now stretching far behind, up and down and right and left, until its course is lostin the distance — The probability is, that the shape of the lot is regular—a rectangle parallel to the street, and so great irregularity of outline upon the ground would be both inconvenient and unnecessary; for the easiest way to reconcile broken surface of country around with form of building is by breaks in height, or, as it is called, in the "summit outline." A tower and look-out my shoot up somewhere from the block of the main building, and break lines else monotonous; and this or any other irregular feature may the more easily be ventured upon if the veranda base is ample, and by its bold appearance unite and keep down all that might otherwise have seemed too distinct or prominent. In such a situation, almost any style will be susceptible of adaptation in its details; perhaps the high-pointed Gothic might, unless very carefully treated, appear too positive, and challenge too much observation from the absence of that partial means of concealment which should not permit it to be seen all at once; or if so, only from a distance, and where there is a background or a balancing object beyond or near to it; and this, from the necessity of close proximity to a public road, and from the desire for careful and minute finish in details, is not easy here. The Italian is, perhaps, universally adapted to the purposes of villa building, and as the house now to be described originated in Italy, and has even given a name to the building itself as well as its style, it may be considered, in the absence of reasons, to demand a preference for any other, as the legitimate style for the suburban villa.

The ancient villa had a broad overhanging roof, spacious covered cloisters or walks, (answering to our veranda now,) and generally a means of covered carriage-approach to the hall of the dwelling. It had also a peculiarity seldom retained here (excepting in Mexico,) in an inner court of large size, covered over at the top on the same level as the roof, and decorated with fountains, mosaic pavement, parterre and statuary, and with an arcade of simple columns, or light open metal tracery, round the four sides, upon which the doors and windows from the apartments within looked, there frequently being no windows in the outside of the building that could afford any prospect without, the whole of the view being comprised of the objects in the court within. Many old houses in England, and several hotels here, (the Astor, for instance,) are built upon this plan, excepting the provision of outer windows, as well as those upon the court, and the arrangement has evidently been made from that of the ancient villa.

Within, the rooms should be spacious, and their heights somewhat greater than would be considered necessary in the country; the hall should have an outer vestibule, if there be no porch, and also an inner vestibule, communicating with the principal rooms, and capable of being shut off at times from the hall. I would here say, that a hall running through the house, if not so made as to afford a means of cutting off a portion as a screened vestibule from one suit of rooms to the other, is not only a great waste of space, but is really an inconvenience, and I can think now of many good houses spoiled by this one thing—the hall seldom being of noble enough dimensions to be considered as an apartment in itself, and only becoming a long, narrow passage-way, inconvenient to cross, and too small comfortably to sit in. The kitchen buildings, if stretching out in a wing, may be easily rendered an appropriate and even ornamental portion of the erection; or if below, as in such houses they sometimes are, a very sharp eye must be kept that the builder has not forgotten the provision of the most ample flues and ventilating air-ducts, for the prevention of the admission of the air and odors from below into the floors above. A conservatory is an ornamental, and, I am pleased to believe, is becoming a necessary adjunct to a villa. It may

sometimes be placed on the second floor, (over the carriage porch, for instance,) with great advantage, though the capabilities of the house for reception of company are increased by making it so that it can be used in connection with the rooms on the principal floor.

The style to be chosen for the house seems to me to be most readily met by the use of the genuine modern bracketed Italian, with projecting roof, somewhat flatter in its pitch than in a house farther in the country, and with the brackets, the cornice, chimney-caps, etc., of a finished and architectural character.

The southern end is pleasingly embellished by the addition of a large projecting bay window in the drawing-room, extended up to the chamber floor, and finished with pedestals, vases, and balustrade, in a similar manner to the projection on the eastern front. The veranda would be of wood; or I have occasionally seen some patterns in iron that are very satisfactory, although the extreme stiffness of design too often observable in articles of this material, generally makes them anything but desirable.

The ground plan here given will make the arrangement of the room on the principal floor easily evident.

No. 1, is the entrance arcade, recessed back a little from the projection of the tower, so that the line of its lower step may not protrude beyond the tower's base. This arcade is of a heavy, massive character, the columns with panelled recesses, and the soffits of the round-headed arches above sunk in a similar manner. Its ceiling is divided by beams into compartments also deeply recessed, and its floor and its widely spreading steps are of the Connecticut brown stone. No. 2, is the hall, about fourteen feet square, and provided with coat and hat closets on either side of the arched recess, on which are the double-doors, to the boudoir, No. 6.

No. 3, the library, sixteen feet square in the clear, its real accommodation being increased by a large recess, No. 4, under the principal staircase, which being fitted up with shelves and presses for books, materially adds to the actual size of the room. This apartment is the first story of the tower, and by the treatment of its inside cornices, and its windows has a simple and highly artistic effect.

No. 5, is the drawing-room, a spacious, well-proportioned room, twenty-six by eighteen, exclusive of the projecting bay window on its side.

Communicating with this is the boudoir, No. 6, fourteen by seventeen, opening by means of a large French window (as do also the drawing and dining rooms) upon a wide veranda extending entirely along the garden or western side of the villa. Next to the boudoir is the dining-room, No. 7, eighteen feet by seventeen, attached to it being a waiter's-pantry and china-closet, No. 8. This pantry is made with a slide into the kitchen, No. 9, for the convenience of serving, but, as will be seen at a glance at the plan, does not open directly into the kitchen, and by that means no effluvia or exposure of the culinary operations would be likely to be inconveniently present.

No. 10, is the kitchen pantry, with a back vestibule leading into an inclosed yard containing every requsite to the comfort of the house, which should be within easy reach, and yet kept out of sight.

No. 11, is the gentlemen's dressing-room, which having a door into the passage leading by the dining-room to the kitchen, would be conveniently near the dining-room, and yet secured from sight. This room contains an inner dressing-room, No. 12, and a bath-room and water-closet—and the whole suite might be used as a sleeping-room and corresponding appurtenances, if thought preferable to the occupancy which I have designated.

No. 13, is the scullery, and as underneath the building is a large, well-lighted cellar, a cool larder, vegetable-room, and a laundry are reached below by a flight of stairs under the back staircase which leads from the kithen to the the chambers above.

The distribution of the sleeping apartments will be seen by reference to the plan of the chamber floor.

No. 1, is a large chamber, the same size as the drawing-room below; it has a pleasant balcony over the projecting southern window, and is so large as to admit readily of being divided into two rooms if thought better. It has a large closet as shown on the plan, provided with deep cedar drawers for preservation of clothing from ravages of moths.

No. 2, is of the same size nearly as the boudoir below.

No. 3, a room over the dining-room, out of which is taken a space for a staircase to the attics, and for a large closet.

No. 4, a chamber over the library, provided with pleasant balconies on the eastern and southern sides, and making a well-proportioned and very cheerful room, being higher than the other chambers, on this floor, in order to give sufficient elevation to the tower.

No. 5, is a small sleeping or dressing-room, with a bath attached, and No. 6 is a pleasant room over the kitchen. In the attic above is the cool and airy upper story room of the tower, and two large, well-ventilated rooms in the roof, with a space for drying clothes, and for storage of trunks, etc.—The whole well lighted and protected by a very thickly framed and covered roof from the heat of the sun. Openings are constructed for the admission of properly regulated currents of air across the space, so that the dead stagnation of close atmosphere generally found in attics is entirely prevented.

The finish of this house throughout, in the highest order, having plate-glass, silver door-knobs, registers, polished doors, etc., would not exceed ten thousand five hundred dollars to erect. The house can be warmed and ventilated throughout by James' Hot-Water Apparatus, a mode of warming of much excellence.—*From the New York Commercial Register.*

To Remove Vermin from Cattle.—Dissolve camphor gum in new rum, making the liquid pret ty strong of camphor, and apply it on various parts of the animal. It is a harmless application, so far as the animal is concerned, leaving the coat free and clear, but destroys the lice. In about two or three weeks after the first application, rub on the liquid again, in order to kill the young vermin that may have hatched out after the first rubbing. I know of no safer application which will prevent the eggs or nits from hatching.—*New-England Farmer.*

☞ Experiments by J. B. O., in our next.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE MORGAN AND BLACK HAWK HORSES.

The above breeds of horses, particularly the Morgan, have acquired a celebrity in the North and East, and to quite an extent in the South and West, for general utility, that no other race at the present time can boast of. Possessing the most perfect anatomical developments, with bone as fine and hard as ivory (as proven by dissection) muscles large, hard and fibrous, chests deep and lungs capacious, a rotundity of trunk lined with tendons and cordage, a vital energy and bottom, that enable them to perform and endure an amount of labor and hardship, beyond the conception of any one not familiar with that superior and truly noble animal, the Morgan Horse.

The truthfulness of the above is abundantly proven by the fact that it is now sixty-three years since the origin of the Morgan horse; and from 1793, up to the present time, they have been carefully breeding them, particularly in the States of Vermont and New Hampshire, standing higher this day, in the estimation of every one at all acquainted with their merits, than ever before, since they became a distinct breed.

Another significant fact, that makes the proof still more convincing, is the introduction into the West of so great a number of *bogus* Morgans, of the Canadian, or French cross. This, I say, is a significant fact, *inasmuch* as it proves the great value and high estimation in which the genuine are universally held; hence the attempt at counterfeit by the unprincipled speculators. The first, or original Morgan horse, was raised by Justin Morgan, Esq., (known by the name of Master Morgan in those days) of Springfield, Mass. He was taken to Randolph, Vt., in the Fall of 1795.

The sire of the original Morgan horse was the *True Briton*, or *Beautiful Bay*, raised by Gen. Delancy, of Long Island, and sired by his imported English horse, Traveller. True Briton was rode by Gen. Delancy, who commanded the British refugees, on Long Island; was stolen at King's Bridge, taken to Hartford, Conn., and sold. Traveller was sired by English Eclipse; he by Marks; he by Bartlett's Childers; and he by the Darby Arabian; one of the main sources of the most valuable variety of horses, both in England and America. The dam of Morgan was sired by Diamond; he by young Wild Air; he by Cado; and he by the renowned Godolphin, who sired Flying Childers, one of the champions of the English turf.

FOUNDER.—A writer in the Country Gentleman gives the following recipe, which is represented as a sure and speedy remedy, as far as his experience goes; and adds that he has seen this remedy tested so often with perfect success, that he would not make five dollars difference in a horse foundered, (if done recently) and one that was not:—

"Take a table-spoonful of pulverized alum, pull the horse's tongue out of his mouth as far as possible, and throw the alum down his throat, let go of his tongue and hold up his head until he swallows. In six hours' time (no matter how bad the founder,) he will be fit for moderate service."

Dr. Treadwell, of Salem, Mass., has presented 70 acres of land for an experimental farm, to the Essex Agricultural Society.

Translated for the Country Gentleman by Samuel Johnson,

FROM THE GERMAN OF PROF. WOLFF.

TREATMENT AND APPLICATION OF MANURES.

Treatment of Manure in the yard or dung-pit.—Three points must be attended to in the rational treatment of yard manure:

1. The original virtue of the manure must be almost perfectly retained. 2. The whole mass should be made as far as possible of uniform quality throughout. 3. The process of decay or fermentation should proceed neither too rapidly nor too far; nor should the manure shrink too much in bulk. The importance of both the first mentioned qualities is self-evident, and in reference to the third point, it need only be remarked, that while the nature of the soil and climate are often to be considered, in determining how far manure should be rotted, yet, generally, a medium between the two extremes is to be recommended.

The manure must be spread evenly as soon as removed from the stable. If it be left with an irregular surface, with heaps here and there, the drying and fermentation will not proceed uniformly, and the quality will be different in different places. Care should be taken that all loose material be well stamped down, as in such places the rotting goes on with great rapidity, and loss may ensue. Also, under certain circumstances, in cavities and unpacked litter, mouldiness appears, which extends to the neigboring manure, and it becomes lumpy and balls together. In these portions of the heap further decay is thus checked, and the uniformity of quality is spoiled. Experience has also proved that such mouldy manure acts injuriously when applied to fields just before sowing.

In cases where dung has become quite mouldy, it is often necessary to overhaul it, and pack it down anew in layers, each of which should be drenched with the liquor of the cistern. Between them layers of muck may be interposed, or the whole may be mixed up as a compost. It is to be recommended that the different kinds of manure be well mixed together; so that, for example, horse dung, which heats so readily, be interposed in thin layers between the cattle dung, and not left to accumulate in one place. Especially important is it that the yard manure be thoroughly trodden down. By this means the access of air, and consequently the too rapid fermentation of the mass, as well as loss of volatile ammoniacal matters is hindered. To accomplish the proper packing of the manure, nothing is better than to allow the cattle to spend some hours daily upon it. The heap must in this case not be kept too wet, and it is well to spread a little straw upon it, in order to attract them to it, and induce them to lie down upon it This is especially to be recommended when the manure is transferred from the stable only at intervals of 14 days, or thereabouts. In continued dry and hot summer weather, the surface of the manure loses its moisture, and air finds access; so that shortly too rapid fermentation sets in, ammonia escapes, as is indicated by the smell. BAILEY found that manure from the stall, which contained but 56 per cent. of moisture, evolved as much gaseous ammonia, upon drying at the temperature of boiling water (212°), as would be equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound for a load of 1600 lbs. of fresh manure.—In the same amount of horse dung, he observed a loss by drying of more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. This loss is much greater when a powerful manure, in an advanced stage of decomposition, is allowed to dry in free air. I found, for example, that sheep dung which had been collecting in the stable during three summer months, and contained 71 per cent. of moisture, lost $\frac{1}{3}$ of a per cent. of its weight of ammonia, in being dried at 212°. This calculated on a load of 1600 pounds, is nearly 6 pounds, having (in Germany) a value as manure of 75 cents. In the dry dung remained $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of ammonia, so that by drying, it lost $\frac{1}{2}$ of its nitrogen, in the form of ammonia. The loss by drying is of course prevented, by maintaining a certain degree of moisture in the manure. To accomplish this, the contents of the cistern formerly described are intended to serve. This liquid should be pumped up, and by means of moveable troughs distributed over the whole surface of the heap, and indeed, so often and in such quantity, as the heat and drought make necessary. The whole art of preparing a good yard manure consists, in great part, in a careful regulation of its amount of moisture, for this must be neither too great nor too small. Where too much moisture is present, it is liable to become cold and sour; and humus-like bodies are formed, which act unfavorably upon vegetation: while in absence of sufficient moisture, the ammonia escapes into the surrounding atmosphere. By maintaining the manure moderately moist throughout its entire mass, a fertilizer will be produced, preserving almost entirely the original virtue of the manure, and in a form well adapted to promote the growth of crops; and this without employing chemical fixing-agents, as plaster, sulphuric acid, &c., whose application on the large scale is often too costly and troublesome. Swamp muck, peat, brown-coal powder, or any earth rich in vegetable matter, may often be economically employed to assist in retaining ammonia. Whichever material be used, it should be strewed as a thin coating over the surface of the manure, from time to time, during the summer; and be kept moderately moist by occasional *drenchings with* the contents of the cistern.

BIRDS AND INSECTS.—Wilson Flagg, in a number of *Hovey's Magazine*, makes five classes of insects, and as many of birds, acting as natural checks upon the increase of insects.

The swallows are the natural enemies of the swarming insects, living almost entirely upon them, taking their food upon the wing. The common martin devours great quantities of wasps, beetles and goldsmiths. A single bird will devour five thousand butterflies in a week. The moral of this is, that the husbandman should cultivate the society of swallows and martins about his land and outbuildings.

The sparrows and wrens feed upon the falling insects that lurk within the buds, foliage and flowers of plants.

The wrens are pugnacious, and a little box in a cherry tree will soon be appropriated by them, and they will drive away other birds that feed upon the fruit, a hint that cherry growers should remember in the Spring and act upon.

The thrushes, blue-birds, jays and crows prey upon butterflies, grasshoppers, crickets, locusts and the large beetles. A single family of jays will consume 20,000 of these in a season of three months.

The woodpeckers are armed with a stout long bill, to penetrate the wood of trees, where the borers deposit their larvæ. They live almost entirely upon these worms.

AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore, September 1, 1856.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Per Annum, $1 in advance—6 copies for $5—13 copies for $10—30 copies for $20.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 1 square of 8 lines, for each insertion, $1—1 square per annum, $10—larger advertisements in proportion—for a page, $100 per annum; a single insertion, $15, and $12 50 for each subsequent insertion, not exceeding five. Address,

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
Publishers of the "American Farmer,"

At the *State Agricultural Society's Rooms*, 128 Baltimore-st. Over the "American Office," 5th door from North-st.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society.

The quarterly meeting will take place on the first Tuesday in September, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Hall of the Society, in this city.

By order,
SAMUEL SANDS, *Secretary.*

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
MD. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
SHOW GROUNDS, ON NORTH CHARLES STREET,
In the City of Baltimore,
On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th October, 1856.

☞ Copies of the list of Premiums, Judges, Rules, &c., as published in the American Farmer, for July, can be had at this office.

FRAUDS IN GUANO.—Dr. Reese, the Md. State Inpector of Guano, it will be seen by his advertisement, on another page, urges the farmers to deface the marks on their Guano bags after emptying them, to prevent their being used for fraudulent purposes. We believe the Inspector has good cause for his supposition, and the farmers should second his efforts to preserve purchasers from imposition. There is a heavy fine against the use of the bags for improper purposes, but, in the language of a dealer who informed us that he had proofs of such frauds, it is difficult to get the "legal" evidence.

DOMESTIC WINES.—At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, premiums for home made wine were ordered to be added to the premium list. In the publication the amount was put down at $5, instead of $15. The premiums for Ayrshires and Holsteins should also have been printed the same as for other improved stock. Copies of the Premium List, with the constitution and list of officers of the Society, can be had at our office.

GRAND EXHIBITIONS IN OCTOBER.

The U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, holds its next Exhibition in the city of Philadelphia, next month, commencing on the 7th, and continuing 5 days. The list of premiums are worthy of a National Society, and it is expected that stock from all sections of the country will be at the Show to compete for the Prizes. Maryland, we have reason to believe, will be well represented with her Durham, Devon, Alderney, and Ayrshire Cattle, her Horses, Sheep and Swine—and it is expected that much of the Stock will be transferred to the Show Grounds of the MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, which succeeds that of the National, commencing on the 21st, and continues 4 days. The Maryland Institute holds its exhibtion during the same month.

The VA. STATE SOCIETY'S SHOW follows, the succeeding week, and Stock, &c., exhibited at Baltimore, will be enabled to reach Richmond in time for the exhibition.

The Pomological Society's Exhibition will also take place on the 24th September, at Rochester, N. Y., and some of our Nurserymen intend exhibiting Pears, and other fruits of Maryland growth, which will be hard to beat. For further particulars of these several Exhibitions, see advertisement pages.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We have elsewhere directed attention to the advertisements of the United States and the Maryland State Agricultural, and the Pomological Society—also to that of Dr. Reese, Inspector of Guano. In addition to which, we ask the reader to refer to the following, viz:

That of Messrs. Thorp, Smith and Hanchett, offering a large stock of choice fruit and ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c.

Messrs. Thorburn & Co., their stock of Hyacinths, Tulips, and other fine Flowers,

Mr. F. Trowbridge, and Mr. Sullivan Bates, their Cranberry and Raspberry Plants—which, by the by, we wish to see more extensively cultivated in this quarter.

Messrs. C. M. Saxton & Co., their books on Agriculture, from whom every book on Agriculture published in the country can be had.

Mr. Aaron Clement, who continues his Agency for all kinds of improved Stock.

A fine speculation in Woodland is offered, in Alleghany county, Md.

Sundry Stock, through the Agency of this office.

Mr. Robert Mayo, Jr., a valuable tract of land in Virginia, worthy of attention of persons wishing to settle in that State.

Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of Mount Hope Nurseries, a very large stock of every thing in the Horticultural line.

[Let us urge upon every owner of land, if it is only a quarter of an acre, to improve it with shrubbery and trees of some useful or ornamental kind—if they, or their heirs after them, have to sell, it will be found to add largely to its value—we know this from personal observation and experience.]

The Maryland Institute, it will be seen, holds its annual exhibition next month—of course all who come to our Cattle Show, will wish to visit the Institute's exhibition.

Mr. F. W. Page, also advertises a valuable tract of land in Albemarle county, Va., in one of the best neighborhoods of the State

Messrs. Allen & Needles, of Philadelphia, offer their Improved Super-Phosphate of Lime, an analysis of which can be found in the last report of the State Chemist—and the Lodi Co. their Tafeu.

Messrs. Whitman & Co. offer their Corn and Cob Mill, and other Machinery manufactured at their factory in this city.

Mr. M. T. Goldsborough, of Easton, Md. Southdowns, from celebrated stock.

Richard V. Gaines, a valuable tract of timber land in Prince Edward and Lunenburg counties, Va.

Messrs. Wm. Prince & Co., offer their Catalogue of Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, &c., to the attention of seedsmen and nurserymen.

Mr. David J. Griscom, of Woodbury, N. J., presents inducements also to purchasers of Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Flowers, &c.

Messrs. Kuhns & Haines, of Delaware city, Del., their improved Grain Drill, which was on exhibition at our last show in Baltimore.

Messrs. S. Sands & Worthington, (of the Farmer) renew their services as agents to purchase Guano, &c., for farmers.

Messrs. J. J. & F. Turner give additional evidence of the value of De Burg's Super-Phosphates—and Mr. Reese of his Manipulated Guano.

Maryland Agricultural College.—We refer our readers to the letter of our occasional correspondent, Mr. Hon. T. G. Clemson, on the subject of Mr. Bowland Agricultural College, addressed to

There is

than Mr. C. one in the community more capable

stitution, and appreciating properly such an In-

interest he exhibwes us much pleasure to see the

ing n the success of the undertak-

Mr. Bowie has vis

of the Eastern Shore, recently several counties

flattering results.

☞ The meeting of

of the Maryland State Agricecutive Committee

held on Tuesday, 2d inst. ral Society will be

quested to be punctual in attemembers are re-

rangements for the sho are to ce, as the ar-

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☞ C. O. P. was received too lat

r this No.

WHEAT CULTURE.

As wheat is the money-crop of a large number of farmers spread through many States, and over a large breadth of acres, its importance is of great consideration, and addresses itself to our most serious reflection.

Preparation of the Land.—If the land to be cultivated be a grass-sward or clover-ley, unless it be wet, it should be ploughed 8 inches deep; it should next be rolled, so as to close up the furrow-slices and compress the soil; then be harrowed lengthwise the furrows and crosswise. The harrowing should be continued until the soil be perfectly pulverized.—*Depth* and *fineness* of soil, are great help-mates in the cultivation of wheat. It should be deep enough, and fine enough, to encourage the roots to seek a depth offering security against what is termed winter killing.

If wheat-land be *not wet*, it should be sub-soiled—if wet, that operation will not be beneficial. All wet land should be drained—thoroughly drained—before being sub-soiled.

Wheat seeded on *corn-ground*, should be put in with the corn-harrow or cultivator. Which ever way it may be done, it should be done with care and neatness. We are, however, free to say, that we would never seed wheat, except through necessity, upon standing corn.

Of Manuring.—Whether we seeded wheat upon a clover-ley or grass-sward, we would manure with organic or nutritive manure, previous to turning in the clover or grass-sward. All barn-yard, stable-manure, compost and nitrogenous guanoes, should be ploughed in. The phosphated guanoes, phosphate of lime and bone dust, should be harrowed in.

The *average* product of wheat per acre, in our entire State, some 15 or 20 years ago, did not exceed 7 bushels. There were even then, some large crops, ranging from 30 to 52½ bushels per acre, on small lots—but these "were few and far between." Mr. *Waln*, of Elkton, Cecil county, Md., cultivated a 10 acre lot, in that village, successively for 10 years in wheat, and his *average* product, during that whole series of years, exceeded 40 bushels per acre. In 1837, we measured the ground, as well as the grain that grew on 2 acres of a neighbor's farm; these 2 acres yielded 104½ bushels of as fine wheat as we ever saw. Mr. *Waln*, manured his lot, each year, with stable manure, which was ploughed in, and top-dressed with ashes; during the series of 10 successive years that his lot was in wheat, it was limed once. Our neighbor's 2 acres, had been in early potatoes, which had been heavily manured in the rows with stable manure. In preparing the piece for wheat, after the potatoes had been dug, he gave the 2 acres a heavy dressing with *night-soil*, ploughed it 8 inches deep, harrowed and cross-harrowed, then rolled, and seeded 2 bushels of blue stem wheat to the acre,

harrowed and cross-harrowed the seed in, and finished by rolling. The product, as before stated, was 104½ bushels, or 52¼ bushels per acre.

Now we have stated that the *average* product of wheat per acre, of our entire State, some 15 or 20 years since, was only 7 bushels per acre; and it gives us great pleasure to publish the following table, from the "*Compendium of the United States Census;*" first, because it gives the most gratifying fact, that our farmers, through their zeal, intelligence, industry and skill, had brought up the *average* wheat product of Maryland from 7 to 13 bushels per acre; it shows too, that the productive capacity of the soil of Maryland, for wheat, exceeds that of all the States in the Union except six; that in the production of rye, her *average* exceeds that of all the other States in the Union except two, and her average product of corn and oats, will compare favorably with that of a majority of the States:

TABLE.—*Actual Crops per acre on the average as returned by the Marshals for* 1849–50.

STATES.	Wheat, Bushels.	Rye, Bushels.	Corn, Bushels.	Oats, Bushels.
Alabama,	5		15	12
Arkansas,	10		22	18
Connecticut,			40	21
Delaware,	11		20	20
Florida,	15			
Georgia,	5	7	16	18
Illinois,	11	14	33	29
Indiana,	12	18	33	20
Iowa,	14		32	36
Kentucky,	8	11	24	18
Louisiana,			16	
Maine,	10	11	27	20
Maryland,	13	18	23	21
Massachusetts,	16	13	31	26
Michigan,	10		32	26
Mississippi,	9		18	12
Missouri,	11		34	26
New Hampshire,	11	14	30	30
New Jersey,	11	8	33	23
New York,	12	17	27	25
North Carolina,	7	15	17	10
Ohio,	12	25	35	21
Pennsylvania,	15	14	20	22
Rhode Island,		16		30
South Carolina,	8		11	12
Tennessee,	7	7	21	19
Texas,	15		20	
Vermont,	13	20	32	26
Virginia,	7	5	18	13
Wisconsin,	14		30	35

Quantities and kinds of manure.—1. Those who possess the facilities of procuring *Peruvian Guano*, and are not deterred by its high price, will consult their interest by manuring with it. 200 lbs. mixed with 1 bushel of plaster, will answer for an acre of land. In clayey soils the plaster may be dispensed with. The guano and plaster to be ploughed in,—or, 100 lbs. Peruvian with 100 or 150 lbs. Colombian or Mexican Guano, to be ploughed in, 3 or 4 inches.

2. 5 or 6 two-horse cart loads of stable or barn yard manure mixed with 2 bushels of salt and 5 bushels of ashes, will grow a good acre of wheat; to be ploughed in.

3. 5 two-horse cart loads of barn yard manure, 5 two-horse cart loads of river or creek mud, 5 bushels of ashes and 1 bushel of plaster will grow a good acre of wheat; to be ploughed in.

4. 10 bushels of bone dust mixed with 10 bushels of ashes, and 2 bushels of salt, mixed well together, and permitted to remain in pie 2 weeks, will grow an acre of good wheat; to be harrowed in.

5. 5 bushels of bone dust, dissolved in sulphuric acid, mixed with 10 bushels of ashes, will grow an acre of good wheat; to be harrowed in.

6. 10 two-horse cart loads of river or creek mud, or woods' mould, mixed with 5 two-horse loads of stable manure, will grow an acre of good wheat; to be ploughed in.

7. 10 two-horse cart loads of wood's mould, mixed with 100 lbs. of Peruvian Guano, will grow a good acre of wheat; to be ploughed in.

8. 10 two-horse cart loads of woods' mould or marsh mud, mixed with 100 lbs. of Nitrate of Potash, will grow an acre of good wheat; to be ploughed in.

9. 10 two-horse cart loads of woods' mould, marsh or river mud, mixed with 100 lbs. of Peruvian Guano, 5 bushels of ashes and 1 bushel of plaster, well mixed together, will grow a good acre of wheat; to be ploughed in.

10. 5 two-horse loads of barn yard or stable manure, 5 two-horse loads of woods' mould, 100 lbs. of Peruvian Guano and 100 lbs. of Colombian or Mexican Guano and 5 bushels of ashes, will grow a better acre of wheat than 200 or 300 lbs. of Peruvian Guano alone.

Preparation of the seed.—Make a solution of common salt sufficiently strong to float an egg; soak your seed wheat therein from 12 to 24 hours: strain off the brine, place your wheat on the barn floor, and mix *fresh slaked* lime with the seed, so as to coat the seed and separate them. This done, they should be sown and covered as soon as possible. If you have no lime handy, *unslaked ashes* will answer.

No more soaked seed should be taken to the field than can be sown and covered the same day. Seed while in the soak will keep for several days, but will not bear much exposure when out of it, after being soaked. Soaked seed should be covered in the cart. There are a dozen other soaks, but we believe this the cheapest and neatest, and do know it to be a preventive against smut.

Selection of seed.—Be sure to select such seed as is adapted to your soil and climate: it should be hardy, early and prolific.

In conclusion permit us to conjure our various readers throughout the several States, to take active measures to bring up the average products of their several crops from their present rate. By attention to the condition and preparation of their lands; by attention to the selection of their seeds; by proper and generous manuring, they can each and all in five years increase the yield of their several planta-

tions and farms at least 40 per cent. Unless adverse seasons prevent its realization, wheat should be brought up to the *average* of 25 bushels, corn 50 bushels, rye 30, and oats 30 bushels per acre. More than double these quantities have been raised, and why should growers of these grains be content at less than half?

Mode of putting the seed in.—If sown broadcast, harrow and cross-harrow the seed in about 2 or 3 inches in depth, then lay off water furrows, and roll across the furrows. If you drill in your seed, the drill will drop the seed, cover them and roll the top of the drill.

When the ground is properly prepared by manuring, ploughing, harrowing and rolling, the putting the seed wheat in by the drill, will increase the yield over the broadcast plan, according to the computation of some who have tried it, 27 per cent., while the drills are said to act as a defence against winter-killing.

Time of seeding.—From the 20th September to the 1st and 10th of October.

Quantity of seed per acre.—By broadcast, 8 pecks per acre; by the drill, 5 pecks per acre.

THE CORN CROP.—The long continued drought at the south, has, we fear, almost destroyed the prospects for the corn crop. From all quarters south and west of Maryland, our accounts are very distressing, and we fear that there will be much distress in the Southern States the ensuing winter in consequence. In Maryland, and north of us, the rains we have had during the past month, will, we think, secure a crop much better than was anticipated a few weeks ago, but still not a full one.

We annex sundry extracts from letters received at this office:—

FREDERICK CO., MD., *July* 28.—"The corn crop looks very bad, owing to the dry weather for near three weeks, and many of the fields that I have seen, (that would have produced heavy crops,) will not produce half a crop; and if the dry weather should continue for one week longer, there will not be half a crop made in Frederick county. Potatoes will be 'small and few in the hill.' Pasture is almost dried up entirely; young clover is all killed, and there will be no clover seed made worth naming. So you can see our prospects are not very bright, although we have made a fair crop of wheat."

KING WILLIAM CO., VA., *Aug.* 8.—"The wheat in this county (King William) has turned out in quantity, most miserably, but the quality is unusually good; a great many fallow fields did not yield two bushels to one seeded. I suppose the quantity raised in the county may reach one half an average. There will scarcely be enough corn raised (from present prospects) for the county consumption,—some fields have been totally burnt up,—killed by the drought."

WESTMORELAND CO., VA., *Aug.* 4.—"I have just finished threshing my wheat, and have not made half of a crop, and I am satisfied that my crop is better than an average of the crops in this county. We have not had any rain since the corn was planted, to do any good. There cannot be more than one third of a crop of corn made, as a large portion of the corn has been so near killed by the drought and the chinch bug, that all the rain that can fall cannot restore it. We have had a good rain this evening, which I hope will improve the corn some, also be the means of causing the crop of late potatoes to make. Our gardens are burned up, and I have not yet sown ruta bagas—I thought it useless, there being no moisture in the earth. Our pastures are all bare, or the grass is dead. The crop of young clover has also been killed. Our prospects are rather gloomy."

AMHERST CO., VA., *July* 25.—"Crops of wheat generally good in my vicinity, except the late seeded; fine crops of oats; no tobacco, but litttle planted for the want of plants, and what was planted of the first can't grow; the late planted is *all, all* dead. The corn crop is ruined by drought and chinch bug; this is a general thing in my county and the adjoining counties, so far as I can hear. This is no fiction, I assure you, and if it does not rain in a few days, all the rain afterwards will not make bread. B. W. C."

MACON, GEO., *July* 14.—"We are at present suffering for rain. Everything is parched up in this section, though other parts of the State have had abundant rain. The drought has had a bad influence even on the peaches. The peach crop is very abundant, but the fruit having no rains at the most important period, (viz., after the stone has turned hard, and the flesh is going to swell,) is very inferior."

MISSOURI.—A letter from Lincoln, Co., Mo., to the editors, says:—

"Our wheat crops in this portion of the county are good. Our oats are inferior; I cut about one half of mine, but finding them too short in the straw I ceased, and turned in the hogs, to which they did not object, that I could see or understand. Our corn suffered greatly from drought, and what may the crop be, we are not able to say. My own opinion is the shooting is too late, the stalk having become too hard."

NORTH CAROLINA.—A gentleman from this State informs us that the drought has been excessive. About six weeks ago the prospect for a fine crop of corn was never better, and old corn could have been bought for $2 a barrel—early in August, the price was doubled, and subseqently holders refused to sell, finding that it would command a much higher price, as there would be little made by the new crop.

HANOVER CO., VA.—A letter dated Aug. 6th, from Hanover, says:—

"Notwithstanding our fields have been drenched with rain within a few days, still there is no hope with us for a tolerable corn crop. The chinch bug during the dronght made havoc on our high lands, and the winds during the rain have laid prostrate all upland corn. The coming year in Virginia, will (I fear) find us more destitute of corn than we have been for forty years. The tide-water region, where we generally get our supplies in difficult times, has suffered more than we on the

hills, hence there is no hope of a supply in that quarter. Drawing an opinion from the existing state of affairs, I feel assured that wheat must advance very much before winter."

CROPS IN NANSEMOND CO., VA.—A subscriber in this county, remits us his subscription *in advance* for three years, with the names of two new subscribers also. After paying a high compliment to our journal, adds :—

"I heartily wish I could prevail on my neighbors to avail themselves the benefit of your paper generally. I will only add, that the crops—which is principally corn—in this section, so far as I have been able to observe for myself and learn of others, have been injured by drought to excel any thing I have known for twenty years. We had a fine rain yesterday, but the corn is too far gone to resuscitate so as to give more than half a crop at best. Of the wheat crop, there was little sown with us. Oats were considered a good crop; others, such as we call truck crops, were also thought to be pretty fair and command good prices. The fruit, such as pears, peaches, apples, &c., not more than half crop, and quite indifferent. In conclusion, I must say that I was truly glad to see the course you pursued with the agent for the Peruvian Government; I hope the farmers will give you credit and applause."

GEORGIA.—A letter to the editors, dated Sparta, Georgia, Aug. 6th, says :

"It is very dry in many parts of Georgia. I have seen acres that will not make three bushels of corn. Some sections have had plenty of rain, and crops are good ; cotton crops will be light in the dry streaks."

TOBACCO CROP IN TENNESSEE.—We learn from the Nashville Banner, that there are indications of a short crop of tobacco in that State.

Extract of a letter from New Kent, C. H., Va., to the editors of the American Farmer, dated 17th June :—

"The crops in this part of the world are decidedly short. Wheat is thin and very late ; corn misssing and late ; oats a failure. I hope you will not cease to fight for the farmers' interest, against all sharpers and monopolists, whether native or foreign ; there is but one opinion in these quarters in regard to your controversy with Barreda & Bro., and that is, they got, at your hands what they deserved."

WHEAT AT RICHMOND, VA.—The Enquirer says that in consequence of the vast amount of wheat sent to that market in August, the millers could not receive it as fast as received, and it declined in price from 10 to 15 cents per bushel,—and the Enquirer adds, "it will decline still more, if the farmers continue to force it into market."

FREDERICK CO., MD.—A letter from this county, says :—

"The crops of wheat are considered to be very short ; some are threshing, and it still falls short one-third of their expectation. The corn crop will be very short; though it has been seasonable for the last two weeks, it can't make a half crop."

STARK CO., OHIO.—A correspondent of the Ohio Repository, says :—

"Since farmers have began to thresh out their wheat crop, it turns out poorer than was anticipated during harvest. Many fields yield from 4 to 6 bushels to the acre. Some few were not cut, owing to the ravages of the weevil. I know one field of 3 acres, which was early sowed, and turned out 20 bushels to the acre. Some pretty good, turned out 13 bushels to the acre. But as near as I can judge, the entire county of Stark will not average more than 8 bushels to the acre—principally owing to the weevil. Some suppose the severe frost of the 31st of May injured it. At all events, there is not much over one-fourth of a crop."

OHIO CO., VA.—A letter to the editors from this county, says :—

"Our wheat generally, is worse that I had anticipated. Mine is not, after threshing, half a crop, and many have not cut their's at all. Corn too, is in a very precarious state, in consequence of long drought following on late planting, such as I announced in my last. On rich, bottom lands, there is some promise of a very moderate crop, but on middling soils it has, I fear, gone beyond the reach of recovery, even though we should have more favorable weather, of which there is not at present the least prospect."

THE CROPS.—The wheat crop in Loudoun and Fauquier, Va., turns out to be hardly two-thirds of that for the last two years—say three-fourths of an average crop—quality very good. The late rains and warm suns have improved the corn crop wonderfully—much old corn on hand. The hay crop is very large—oats indifferent.

GREAT YIELD.—Sixteen acres on the Elk Island estate of Julien Harrison, Esq., of Goochland, Va., produced the large amount of eight hundred and sixty bushels of wheat—averaging *fifty-three and three-quarters* bushels per acre.

FARMING THOROUGHLY.

The following extract from a letter of Gen. Washington to Arthur Young, our young farmers would do well to copy out in a full, fair hand, and put in a frame. It is not the least of the lessons of wisdom which he left as a legacy to his countrymen.

"The agriculture of this country is indeed low, and the primary cause of it is, that instead of improving a little ground well, we attempt too much, and do it ill. A half, a third, or even a fourth of what we mangle, well wrought and properly dressed, would produce more than the whole."

Will such of our friends as think they have not capital to improve with, ponder it well? If it be true that one-fourth, or one-third, or one-half, "*well wrought and properly dressed*," will produce more than the whole, then the wisdom of applying the whole value, if need be, of the remaining three-fourths, or two-thirds, or one-half to the proper working and dressing of the remainder is apparent. Yet, nothing like such an expenditure would be usually necessary.

In no pursuit is the wisdom of doing things well, so manifest to the observer as in agriculture, and

in none perhaps is it so neglected. It seems marvellous that a man should expend ten or twenty or thirty thousand dollars in land and stock, and devote his time with the energies of his body and mind to make it productive, and lose one-half, and frequently all his profits, for the want of a few inches more depth of soil, or a few dollars wisely expended in manures,—and yet nothing is more common.

It would be curious to estimate the milllons of bushels of corn that might have been made in Maryland and the more Southern States, during the extraordinary drought of this season, by the mere difference of four inches more of well pulverized soil underlying all their corn fields. And how very small, compared with the amount of capital of which the farmer now loses the interest, would have been the additional outlay necessary for the purpose.

Talking of deep ploughing, the friend of whom we lately made mention, as having by digging down, found another farm underneath that which he bought, having caught the infection of the politicians we suppose, is willing to make a wager, that two men of equal capacity as farmers, shall take, one fifty, and one a hundred of surface acres, and shall treat them in all respects alike, using the same expense of manures, &c., the only difference being that the one who tills fifty, shall plough twelve inches deep, and the other but six, and that the man who cultivates fifty, will in two rotations of five or six years each, make not only more clear money, but more crop than he with a hundred. Who will take him up?

Besides, the direct good of doing a thing in the best manner, the moral effect is not to be overlooked. He who ploughs his land thoroughly, is on that account more apt to manure well, and he who manures well, is more apt to have good fences, and good stock.

PHOSPHATIC GUANOS.

Prof. Haldeman, of Columbia, Pa., in a paper on this subject in the Farm Journal, makes the following observations, which we think are worthy of the serious consideration of farmers:—

Attentive study of the principles involved* will show that everything is in favor of the phosphatic guanos. I say *attentive*, because in a short article, where principles which might be expanded into a book, are stated concisely, the loss of one or two words, or inattention to a single statement, may vitiate the reasoning of the whole; whilst in a more expanded discussion the essential points may be overlooked in the mass of material.

The principal ingredient of Colombian guano being phosphorus, whil-t that of Peruvian guano is ammonia, the value of the other ingredients in each, need not be discussed here.

Liebig mentions an unmanured, fertile soil, which yielded crops for twelve years, although it had no organic matter but humic acid, which contains neither ammonia nor nitrogen. The analysis of this soil (Johnston's Lectures, XIII, 3,) shows the following per centage:—

Silica and fine sand,	64,517
Alumina,	4,810
Oxides of iron,	8,316
Oxide of magnesia,	800
Carbonate of lime,	9,403
Carbonate of magnesia,	10,361
Potash,	100
Soda,	13
Phosphoric acid,	1,221
Sulphuric acid,	9
Chlorine,	3
Humic acid,	447

This soil, says Prof. Johnson, is not "destitute of any one of the mineral compounds which plants necessarily require in sensible quantity." * * * *

Happily, the discovery of phosphatic guanos has occurred at the time when such a remarkable material was most required, and from the moment it becomes known in Europe, it will take its place in the front rank of fertilizers.

Many farmers will not allow straw and hay to leave the premises, and this portion of the manure remains as permanent capital, since it returns potash, soda, chlorine, and phosphoric acid to the soil. But it cannot restore the materials which have been sold off in the shape of grain, animals, milk, butter, &c; hence, the necessity of replacing the mineral constituents of the crop sold, to prevent the land from deteriorating. As long as there is a sufficiency of these, good crops may be expected, especially when the stimulant of ammonia or Peruvian guano is present to enable the plant to appropriate the mineral constituents more rapidly—in other words, to exhaust the soil of the latter, unless it be restored in bone dust or Colombian Guano. * * * * *

It is probable that the conjoint action of barn-yard manure, Colombian guano, sulphate of lime (gypsum), and common salt, would constitute a fertilizer of first rate excellence. But as the first is too bulky for distant transportation, Peruvian guano, or the nitrates of soda or of potash might replace it. This would give the fertility of the phosphates, with the means which ammonia possesses of urging them into greater activity than they could have, if independent upon the soil and atmosphere for the supply of nitrogen. Bearing in mind that ammonia, like carbon, can be supplied by the air and soil, true economy suggests that much the largest proportion of mixed guanos should consist of the phosphatic kinds. The proportion should indeed vary with the nature of the soil, but probably in the majority of cases, one part of Peruvian to eight or ten of Colombian guano would be satisfactory. Common salt would furnish chlorine and soda; and gypsum should be added, for the double purpose of arresting the dissipation of the ammonia of the Peruvian guano, and of yielding its sulphuric acid to the grasses, &c.

Colombian guano is estimated by the plants of the first crop whilst it is not subject to be washed away and dissipated. Consequently, its effects may continue for a number of years, proportionate to the amount given to the soil.

*With regard to the relative value of phosphatic and ammoniacal guanos.

NEW GUANO.—We have had a sample of Guano left with us from a new deposit, the first cargo of which is expected in Baltimore in this month; the sample before us contains it is said, 10 per ct. and upwards of ammonia, and 45 to 50 per ct. phosphate lime. The sample can be seen at our office. The price is not yet fixed. These are all the particulars we have of it.

THE MORE LIVE STOCK THE MORE GRAIN.

A correspondent of the *Mark Lane* Express giving a description of the very successful farming of Richard Dawson in North Lincolnshire, England, says, "Mr. Dawson and his father had proved that green crops were the mainstay of all good farming; and that the more meat a poor-ploughed-land farmer sent to Smithfield, the more corn (grain) he would be able to sell per acre at Mark Lane."

The improvement of an English farmer is estimated by his ability to maintain and fatten cattle. And, yet, it is a question with him whether the feeding of cattle yields any profit, except the manure, which they leave upon the farm. That is, they make by feeding no more than the price of their food in the market, but the benefit of the manure in the increased production of grain, is ample compensation for the labour and trouble attending the feeding.

We cannot doubt, that the Maryland and Virginia farmer would realise a corresponding advantage in cultivating more crops for the consumption of live stock upon the land, or by devoting a large portion of what he already makes, to this purpose.

Upon a farm strictly devoted to grain culture, as we have heretofore said, the least amount of live stock sufficient for the purposes of cultivation should be kept, unless provision be made for it, distinct from the ordinary farming land. A rotation which would be sufficient, and the best perhaps, for the mere grain culture, could not endure, without rapid deterioration, the tread and bite of a herd of cattle.

The first requisite for grazing is a well formed turf. When it is well and thickly "set," experienced graziers assure us, that the land does not fall off, but improves under close grazing. The only necessary change from an ordinary three or four shift grain rotation, would be that of diminishing the size and increasing the number of his fields, so that when sown to grass, they should continue for two or three years. An improvement upon this might be the addition of a lot or two devoted to the culture of roots. It sometimes happens that there are ranges, either in wood or swamp land, where cattle may be grazed through the season without coming upon the fields, and where they invariably provide so well for themselves, that they come in, in the Fall, in fine condition for fattening.

The chief purpose in making the change, would be to have consumed upon the farm enough of the corn crop, to use up profitably, in food and litter, the large masses of straw and corn-fodder, which are now merely thrown back upon the land. It is by no means certain that this material would not be as effective for manure, after being used as food and litter by cattle as before, while it would afford in the profit of feeding a good market price.

The results of this change would be:

1st. The diminishing of labor upon the corn and wheat crops by lessening the surface culture.

2d. The improvement of the land by leaving it longer in grass.

3d. The quick return for his corn. The stock which would consume it, being disposed of by the 1st of March, and much of it before that time. And a price for his straw and fodder.

4th. The profit upon the stock, whatever it might be beyond the net market price of the corn.

5th. The return of manure of the very best quality. Manure which would be well worth the hauling and handling—rich in the elements of guano, and of far greater duration.

And, lastly, as the effect of this, increased and increasing crops of grain, and a farther permanent improvement of his land.

We throw out these as suggestions, which we are sure judicious men may profit by.

LOUISA COUNTY, VA.—A subscriber in this county, in remitting for two years' subscription, pays the following compliment to our journal:—

"You know not, sir, how much I am indebted to you. My land is ploughed deeper, and of course the crops are better. I make more manure, find it in places never thought of before: fence corners, wood scrapings, ditch banks, leaves, pine shatters, soap-suds, ashes saved about my outhouses, hen manure and so on, and now carefully saved and applied to the land. My stock have better shelters, have been better fed, and salted more regularly. In fact, though there is yet great room for improvement, I have improved every way. And what is the cause? Information obtained by reading the American Farmer. I think it my duty to give you the above information. Hoping that you may be blessed with health, and have a long list of subscribers,

I remain your humble servant,
"H. G. H."

A subscriber to the American Farmer, at Richmond, Va., who was uncertain whether his subscription had been paid up, writes as follows:

"Let me hear from you, for I not only always want to be even with you, but am anxious to be a little ahead; I'd raise a colt every year to pay for your paper, if less could not procure it,—it has been of invaluable aid to me, and I hope to see it once a month while I live."

Another letter to the editors, from Richmond, enclosing subscription, says:—

"I state a fact when I say your paper is becoming more popular, and I hope every farmer will send on his $1 and take it."

WASHINGTON COUNTY (MD.) AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY'S Exhibition takes place at Hagerstown, on the 22d, 23d and 24th of October next. The premiums offered are much higher and more numerous than last year, and the evidences of prosperity of the Society, are very gratifying to all friends of improvement.

GAMBLING IN BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

As usual, at this season of the year, whilst the farmers have just secured their grain crop, and, before it has passed out of their hands, we find estimates made and published by the commercial press, of the probable amount which has been raised of wheat in the United States, of the late crop, and as usual, also, the quantity is sufficient to give every assurance "that there is to be no scarcity." Now these conclusions are made without any solid basis to go upon, and probably by parties either entirely ignorant of the facts upon which to make their estimates, or are put forth for the deliberate purpose of *speculation*.

We once heard of one of these gentry, not a hundred miles off, who having obtained heavy contracts for supplies, for the army or navy, or both, set himself to work to manufacture, about the time of harvest, the most glowing description of the crops, based upon letters purporting to be received from the various grain growing districts of the country, which a good easy soul of an editor, without, perhaps, either knowing or caring as to their genuineness, permitted to be published in his journal—the thing was managed with so much adroitness, that the success of the plot was complete, and the projector then made his contracts ahead for supplies, by which he was enabled to realize a handsome fortune—what has been done, can be done again, for we are told *there is nothing new under the sun*.

But the most common plan of operations is that described in the extract copied from a late number of the N. Y. Tribune, which we know is practised in other cities than New York, the consequence of which is either to depress or raise the price of produce, to suit the interests of the *operators*, and the most shrewd, or it may be, the most unscrupulous, in the use of means, is the most successful, for the time being, in this species of gambling. The Tribune says :—

"There are at this moment contracts afloat in this city alone to the amount of several millions of dollars, based on stipulations on the one side to deliver, on the other to receive, large quantities of Pork, Beef, Flour, Wheat, &c., on a given day at stipulated prices. In other words, A. bets B. a large but indeterminate sum that flour will be lower or higher, as the case may be, next month or next Fall, or next New Year's, than it now is. Merchants, whose legitimate business requires all their time, intellect and means, have risked their all, and more than their all, in this desperate game. Of course, many must be ruined, some driven to insanity or suicide, and thousands seriously crippled, by a venture which involves all the vice or mischief of faro or brag with more than all its baleful influences on the public well being."

The Tribune gives the present prices of Pork, compared with last year's, showing that notwithstanding the European war, and the demand for it, the price is now higher than it was at same date last year—and adds :

"Of course it is not necessary to explain that the present price is the result of a gambling "corner,"—one set of gamblers having bet large sums that pork would be lower; another set, that it would be higher than a certain price, at a certain day then and still future. Those who bet on high prices either already possessed or have contrived since to obtain control of most of the pork on the market, and are holding up the price by buying more as it is offered, or inducing its owners to hold on. Meantime, consumers suffer from the exorbitancy of the price, and buy as little as possible, waiting the inevitable crash: hence trade stagnates and our city suffers."

Farmers may gather from such facts, what reliance is to be placed upon the estimates to which we have alluded of the amount of the wheat crop, when but the smallest portion has as yet been threshed out, and in the face of the most conflicting statements of the yield in some, and of the certain diminution in other of the principal wheat growing States.

The late arrivals from Europe, indicate that in England the crop will be good, but in France there will be a considerable demand for our grain, and orders are brought out to purchase at a limited price, for that country, on account of the French government, and private operators. The news from Southern Russia and Moldavia, (the source of supply of breadstuffs for the continent of Europe,) concerning the wheat crop there, "*is unsatisfactory.*"

LOSS OF WEIGHT IN CURING HAMS.

Bordley, in his work on Husbandry, gives the following memoranda, showing the loss of weight in the curing of hams:

Dec. 2*d*, 20 of my family hams, trimmed, weighed green,	*lbs*, 321,	or each	*lbs*. 16 6-10.
June 30*th*, They weighed when full smoked,	256.	"	12 8-10
Evaporation,	65		3 8-10

The loss of weight 20¼ per cent. or about ¼.

Dec. 22*d*. A. Tenant's hams: two weighed green and trimmed,	*lbs*. 31	
Aug. 11*th*, The same when smoked,	26	
Evaporation,	5	or 16 per cent.

The price of hams in the Baltimore Market exceeds about 100 per cent. the price of pork, taking the hog round.

IMPORTATION OF STOCK.—We learn that Geo. Patterson, Esq., of this State, has recently imported, through the agency of Mr. Aaron Clement, of Philadelphia, two beautiful young Devons, a bull and heifer, from the purest breeds in England, selected by Jno. Bloomfield, Esq., of Norfolk Co., England. Mr. Patterson every second year, we believe, makes a fresh importation, and as none but the best will be suitable for his herd, he consequently maintains its high character by these crosses. We hope Mr. P. will have these fine animals, with other of his celebrated Devons, on our show grounds in October.

W. W. W. BOWIE, Esq.—We are glad to see by the Iowa Farmer, that this gentleman has consented to deliver the annual address before the Iowa State Agricultural Society.

The *Farmer* makes two slight errors in the announcement. It substitutes two harsh H's for the pleasant flowing W's which distinguish our friend's name, and call him W. *H. H.* Bowie, Then they call him *Professor* Bowie, which is mistake number two. He is not a Professor of Agriculture, nor any other sort of "professor" that we are aware of. It is hard to make folks understand when a man becomes noted, that he can be *only* a farmer, and they straightway dub him a Professor or a Colonel, by way of keeping pace with the advance in his reputation. Hence, the land is full of Colonels, who are guiltless of gunpowder, and Professors, innocent of science. The gentleman in question is known in all these parts, we will inform our Western friends, as a "Patuxent Planter," and the title includes science enough for practical purposes, skill in its application, the general intelligence which becomes every farmer; and moreover, and what is more to their immediate purpose, his "tongue is as the pen of a ready writer," and he is able and willing to impart useful knowledge in farming, and to help along the car of progress and improvement.

P. S.—We regret to hear, since the above was put in type, that Mr. B. is obliged to decline the invitation.

GUANO.—The demand for Peruvian Guano has been rather lively during the past month. but small in comparison with former years. The high price at which it is held, has determined a great many farmers to use other manures, such as Colombian and Mexican Guanos, Super-Phosphates, Bone Dust, &c. Many are also using the Phosphatic Guanos with the Peruvian, in the proportion of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the former to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the latter, or half and half of each. Peruvian advanced a little about the middle of the month, as dealers we are obliged to submit to the terms of the Peruvian Agency here, in making purchases, to take the largest portion deliverable in *New York* city, there being a large quantity there, where the demand is trifling, which they must either sell there, or bring to this city at a considerable expense of freights, inspection, cartage, insurance, &c. A large amount has also been brought to this port, from New Orleans, where it must have been stored for no inconsiderable length of time, which has been re-weighed, inspected and stored, and is now being sold out by the Agency. Some of this appeared to be in very bad order, and was condemned by the Inspector.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Officers for the current year:

President—Theodore S. Faxton, Utica.
Corresponding Secretary—B. P. Johnson, Albany.
Recording Secretary—Erastus Corning, Jr.
Treasurer—Benjamin B. Kirtland.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—We have received from Hon. D. P. Halloway, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, of the House of Representatives, an interesting report on the necessity and propriety of a Department of Agriculture, which was accompanied with a bill to carry the recommendation into effect. We suppose, however, that Congress was too busy with President making to have been able to reach this bill. It is to be hoped, that after the excitement of the coming Presidential election is over, this fall, the subject may receive the attention of the National Legislature, and that justice may be accorded to the long neglected interest of agriculture. A measure similar to that proposed by the Committee, has been urged by nearly every President of the United States, and by none more sternuously than Washington—and had it been a measure in which commerce was directly interested, instead of agriculture, it would have been adopted half a century ago, for merchants and boards of trade would not have permitted a single session to have passsed by, without *their* representatives being urged to their duty, and those representatives are too well aware with what force public opinion would have been brought to bear on them, if they neglected it. But we question if a single agricultural society, and but few agriculturists, will trouble *their* representatives upon the subject of the bill alluded to. We will, however, publish it in our next, and thus endeavor to do our duty in the premises.

We have also received from our Senator, Hon. Mr. Pearce, and others, sundry public documents, for which we tender thanks.

CATALOGUE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—We have received from Messrs. R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co., of this city, a copy of their Pictorial Catalogue, just published, containing 104 pages, beautifully printed at the office of Mr. S. S Mills, and embellished with some hundred engravings of the various implements and machinery described. This pamphlet is for gratuitous circulation, and any one enclosing a 3 cent stamp to pre-pay postage, can obtain a copy. In addition to the description of the machinery, we find much useful information, relative to the capacity of the various kinds of threshing machies, &c.; estimates of the machinery necessary for a first rate farm; tables of time of sowing and quantity of field and garden seed, fruit trees, &c.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We understand that preparations for the annual Exhibition of this Society are in due course of preparation, and that it promises to be the best they have ever yet made.

Col. Kimmel, Vice President for Maryland, has we understand, authorized Martin Goldsborough, Esq., to take charge of such articles as may be intended for the Exhibition from this State, the parties interested to make Mr. G. such compensation for his trouble as may be agreed upon between them.

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INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We are favoured with the following correspondence, which we do not doubt will interest and instruct a large number of our readers. Many inquiries have been made of us, since the notice we made of Mr. Hewlett's farm, in our July No., which will be answered by the replies by that gentleman to Mr. Bowie's well put queries:

EGLINGTON, Aug. 13, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—

Our slight personal acquaintance perhaps does not warrant this communication, but I feel justified, somewhat, by that fraternity which ought to exist, in interest and feeling, among agriculturists; and knowing you to be an enlightened member of our brotherhood, I am sure you are imbued with that liberal spirit which never hides its light under a bushel, and hence I take the liberty to tax your patience and convenience, by asking your reply to the queries herein set forth. The interesting editorial in the July No. of the Farmer, which has attracted so much notice and commendation throughout the Union, is the motive power which has started my mind upon this inquisition.

I have found for years that our clovers do not "take;" they come up, but soon are lost sight of, and rare is the case you find a tolerable clover field, on the best lands, with good preparation and even favorable seasons. Whenever accident or design has operated to work the land two or three years thoroughly, in crop of any kind which requires almost constant hoeing or plowing during its growth, *then*, and only after such a skinning process, does the clover take and grow finely, if helped with a sprinkle of plaster. I speak *only* of our naturally light, alluvial Patuxent lands. Your system, if I understand it, would secure to us a good set of clover, and at the same time increase, by the pea crop, the fertility of the soil. I have always been a favorer of the "high pressure" system, but certainly now am in favor of your "pea fallow system"—but I do not fully understand the details; hence the following questions:—

What time do you sow your peas, how put in, and are the stalks and roots of corn in the hill dug up before plowing up for peas? When are they turned under? Is the drag a very heavy one, used to mash them down before the plow? What kind of a plow do you use to turn them in? What is done with the field after the vines are turned under? Is there much trouble in turning the vines under? *When* and how do you apply the manures used on your pea fallow ground? Do you roll the wheat at any time after it is sown on pea fallow? In your opinion would not peas make very light land too porous for wheat, if it was not well and heavily rolled, both autumn and spring? Do you leave any part of your field of peas for seed for another year? What kind of peas do you use? How do you gather your peas for seed?

When you sow clover and orchard grass in the spring, on your wheat, how do you put it in, and about what time do you usually sow it? Would not peas sown during the last working of the corn mature sufficiently to benefit a crop of wheat sown the same year, after the corn was cut off? I have raised a fine crop of pea vines by pursuing such a course.

Your answer, at your convenience, will greatly oblige, Yours, most respectfully,

W. W. W. BOWIE.

ATHOL WOOD, Aug. 22, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of 13th is to hand. One general principle should govern all men: to learn, practice and teach all the good he can, is every one's duty.

If the renovators of Cecil, Harford and Montgomery counties would lay aside their antipathies to book farming, and use their pens a little on wet days, giving the public their experience in the use of lime, guano and bone, they would be of much service to the agriculturists of grain growing districts.

What is meant by high pressure farming? If to plough 12 instead of 4 or 6 inches; if to sell a ton of wheat straw, and purchase 200 lbs. Peruvian Guano with its proceeds, or one ton of hay, and bring home 30 bushels bone, or one of corn-husks, and return 100 bushels Baltimore County quick lime, (300 bushels slaked lime,)—then I am a high pressure farmer. To your queries:

In September the tops and blades of our corn are gathered; in November the corn is carried to a close barrack, husked during the winter months, the husks being worth $15 to $20 per ton; during the fall or winter months, the stalks are taken to the barn yard after absorbing the droppings of the cattle, are returned to the corn ground in March, of next year, thus leaving the corn land of last year ready for working.

The land should be well ploughed, harrowed and rolled, the peas or beans sown broadcast, 2 bushels to the acre, put in with a cultivator, and rolled, as early in May as practicable. They should be permitted to grow as long as possible, (I would prefer the plants to assume their woody state,)—so as to have the land ready to seed by the 15th September. The harrow used is a heavy three horse one. Whatever is pulled up, is put in the furrow by a hand, who is also expected to sow the guano before the plough.

Sinclair's Maryland Self-Sharpener, No. 10, drawn by a team capable of moving 4 tons weight, is used. The team that harrows the peas follows the plough, harrowing and rolling the land the same day, never leaving any land to indurate after ploughing.

I sow 150 lbs. Peruvian Guano on the peas after they are flattened down, turning all in together, sowing 50 lbs. guano, 20 bushels bone and 10 bushels dirty salt, when I cross-harrow—sowing 2½ bushels wheat riddled clean of cockle, cheat and small wheat, brining it, skimming off whatever floats, drying with plaster or lime, putting it in with a cultivator, sowing one peck timothy and one bushel orchard grass, passing a light harrow over the whole, if it can be done before a rain.

So soon as the ground is *dry* enough in the spring, say from the 1st to 15th April, and all fear of frost is over, sow one peck of clover seed, and another bushel of orchard seed—roll with a heavy roller.—The above manures are for a rotation of six years, with the addition of 50 bushels slaked lime per acre, on the grass sown, in its second year, viz: a crop of wheat, 3 years in grass, (sometimes cut twice, last year the first crop light, the second heavy, this year the first crop heavy, second will be fair); 5th in corn, 6th in peas.

All land, especially light, should be rolled, after a pea fallow in preparation, but not after sowing, until next spring, when the grass seeds are sown.—The season is too short and labor too high for us to

save any for seed; with you it may be different.—

They are gathered by hand, and thrashed out with flails. I know a very successful farmer of Gloucester county, Va., who prefers to turn his hogs in, thereby saving a good deal of corn. The Black Pea, or bean of N. C. is preferred by me on account of being a rapid and vigorous grower. The Clay and Red Ripper and the Cow pea, are better adapted to a more southern climate.

Peas sown at the last working on corn, say about the 15th June, is the best preparation for corn ground. At my instigation, a neighbor tried this last year, with 200 lbs. guano and 12 bushels bone—making a little over 30 bushels wheat.

You will please excuse the prolixity of this paper—I cannot see how it can be curtailed. If it be of service to you or any other individual, I shall be amply recompensed. Yours,

Truly and respectfully,

J. Q. HEWLETT.

To W. W. W. Bowie, Esq.

FLORICULTURE—FOR SEPTEMBER, 1856.

Prepared for the American Farmer, by John Feast, Florist

The month of September is one when more active labor is required in preparing every thing for the approaching winter; as the preparing of borders for bulbous roots, and the re-potting of all plants requiring it. A thorough inspection of plants, in general, should be done, to see if they need fresh drainage, if not re-potting,—as plants not having this attended to, seldom grow vigorously, or look in good health, when the water cannot pass freely through the pot—a plant cannot be injured by too much water if this be properly attended to, and it should be strictly adhered to by every cultivator.

Camellias, will now begin to ripen their wood; they may be more exposed to the light and air; have the foliage and pots cleaned before putting them in the house, which will be about the last of the month; be more sparingly watered, but syringe frequently, and those wanting larger pots should be done at once.

Azaleas require about the same treatment as Camellias.

Pelargoniums, that have been cut down, re-pot in smaller pots, and those planted out, take up, and after re-potting, keep in a shady place for a few days; cuttings that are rooted, put in small pots, and as they begin to grow freely, give them more water; seed may be sown in pots or boxes, if not already done.

Greenhouse bulbous roots, as Oxalises, Cyclanias, Ixias and such, for winter flowering, re-pot at this time, by placing some of the largest roots in pots, for when crowded they never flower so free as when a less quantity of roots are put in each pot, which should be from four to six, according to size.

Dahlais, should be well secured and tied up as they advance in growth; thin out some of the side shoots, in order to flower them better.

Cinerarias and Chinese Primroses, from seed, re-pot in small pots, and keep close for a few days in a frame until they get well rooted; avoid too much dampness, as they soon go off if too much water is given; re-pot the larger plants if they require it.

Mignonette, Alllysum and such, for winter flowering, may be sown now; those already in pots, place in an exposed situation, to become good stocky plants.

Stock Gillys and Pansy Seed, sow in pots or boxes.

Roses, for winter flowering, should have another shift in good fresh soil; re-pot off all cuttings and layers, if sufficiently rooted.

Verbenas and Petunias, propagate this month, and take up such as are good, and place in a frame for a short time, giving a little shade.

The tenderer kinds of plants as Euphorbias, Hibicus, Allamandas, &c., should be put in the house a little sooner than the hardier greenhouse plants; when left out too late they are often injured, which takes sometime to recover, and might have been avoided if care had been taken in time, as a general rule, having a cold spell always about the 20th of the month and anticipate it this present year.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

SEPTEMBER.

We shall briefly call your attention to such things as require attention this month.

SOWING CABBAGE SEED.—Duly impressed with the importance of every head of a family securing that family with a full supply of early cabbages, and believing that the claims of humanity, a just economy, and human comfort, all concur in the propriety of our recommendation, we have been for years endeavoring to get our readers, each year, as this month comes round, to lay the ground work of a supply of early cabbages, by sowing seed in the first week in this month, with the view of raising plants to set out in the early part of November next ensuing. Urged by these considerations, we repeat our former advice, and earnestly call upon all to carry out our views, and that all may be prepared to do so, we give the following instructions:

Preparation of the Plant-bed.—Select an open, well exposed border, or portion of a bed similarly located, manure it well, dig the manure in spade deep, rake until the soil is perfectly fine and clear of lumps, then divide it into as many compartments as you intend sowing different kinds of seed: this done, sow each kind separately, then mark the several plots, in order that you may distinguish the one kind from the other; rake the seed slightly in, then roll the bed with a garden roller, or pat it with the back of the spade.

Varieties of Seed for Sowing.—The following varieties will ensure a continuous supply of fine, delicious headed cabbages next summer and autumn, viz:—*The Early York, Early Nonpareil, Early Vanak, Large York, Early Sugar Loaf and the Flat Dutch.* If the weather should not be seasonable, give the seed-bed a good watering at the time of sowing the seed; continue watering every evening until the plants come up and until rain occurs. When the plants first show their heads above ground, dust them with 3 *parts soot and* 1 *part flour of sulphur*, first having watered them, so as to make the mixture adhere to the leaves. Repeat this several successive evenings, and you will thereby secure the plants from the ravages of those insects which so often destroy them.

Should the plants not grow off vigorously, water them a few successive evenings with the following decoction: Put half a bushel of fresh horse-dung, 1 quart of soot, and 2 oz. of flour of sulphur into a bag, tie the bag, and put it into a tight barrel; then fill the barrel up with water and set it in the sun. In 24 hours the decoction will be fit for

use, and will bear being filled up several times.—This mixture if regularly supplied to the plants every second evening for a week or two, will ensure a healthful, vigorous growth, besides protecting them from the fly; but this can only be secured by repeated applications. A few minutes labor each evening, or each alternate evening, will suffice, and surely there is no excuse for the loss of plants to be found in the non-performance of what is and ought to be considered in the light of a pleasant duty.

Your plants, if the seed be sown in the 1st week of this month will be fit to transplant in November, when we will tell you how to prepare your bed and set them out.

Time of Sowing the Seed.—From the 1st to the 10th of this month is the time when the seed should be sown—the nearer the first of the month the better.

Sowing Cauliflower Seed.—From the 20th to the last of this month will be a good time to sow cauliflower seed. Select a rich spot, mark out thereon a plot of three feet wide and six feet long. Manure it freely with rotten horse-dung, dig the dung in spade deep, rake finely, sow the seed thinly, rake them in lightly, and pat down the earth lightly with the back of the spade; then let your treatment of the bed and plants be the same as we recommend for the cabbages.

In four weeks from the time of planting, should our instruction be complied with, the plants will be large enough for removal, when they must be planted in the garden-frames, about 3 or 4 inches apart, there to remain during winter.

Spinach.—Hoe up your spinach plants, and carefully clean out all grass and weeds.

In the early part of this month, prepare a bed in a dry situation, and sow seed for a winter and spring supply. Manure your bed liberally, dig the manure in well, rake the ground until perfectly fine; then form drills 12 inches apart. When the plants are large enough to admit of it—say when 3 or 4 inches high, thin them out so as to stand 4 inches asunder. Treat your spinach plants as we advised for cabbage plants, and you can not fail of a good crop. Between this and frost, whenever the weather may be dry, see that your gardener does not neglect to water them, and that he does not let the weeds and grass grow among the plants.

Lettuce.—Such of your plants as may be large enough should be set out to head.

In the first week of this month select a warm southern exposed border, and after preparing it, sow lettuce seed.

Small Salading.—Seeds of all kinds of small salading may be sown at intervals of 10 days, during this month.

Turnips.—Have your patch of turnips hoed, weeded, and thinned out, so as to stand about 8 inches apart.

Celery.—Earth up your celery as often as its advance in growth may require, in order that the process of blanching may proceed in good time.

If your late plants are of sufficient size, you may transplant them.

Radishes.—In the first week in this month, sow a good supply of radishes for fall and winter use.

Endives.—The first good season in the early part of of this month set out your endive plants—the earlier the better.

Siberian Kale.—This is a most delicious vegetable, fully equal to the sprouts of the cabbage, and as it is an early green for spring use, consulting as we do the comforts of your family, we desire you to set out a bed for their use; they yield abundantly, require no working or other attention after the seed is once sown, and as they come into use in early spring, when other greens and sprouts are scarce, they are worthy of cultivation in every country garden.

Selection and Preparation of Bed, &c.—Select a dry loamy bed, manure it heavily, dig in the manure spade deep, rake the soil well so as to have a very fine tilth; then mix 6 parts well rotted manure and 2 parts ashes well together, sow it freely over the bed and rake thoroughly, then sow your seed tolerably *thin*, rake them lightly in, then sow a mixture of 4 parts ashes and 2 parts of plaster over the bed, so as to give it a good dressing; then roll the bed or pat it down with the back of a spade or shovel, and all the work necessary will have been done, to ensure you a fine bed of most luscious sprouts next spring, except to water this month in times of drought, until the plants come up.

Culinary and Medicinal Herbs.—These may all be set out any time during this month. Should the weather prove dry, care must be observed to have them watered every other day until rain occurs.

Gathering Seeds.—See that your seeds, as ripened, are gathered and placed on sheets to dry. When dry, put them away carefully in bags, taking care to mark each bag with the name of the kind of seed it may contain.

Strawberries.—If you have none of this delicious and healthy fruit in your garden, set out a bed this month or in the beginning of the next, as no garden should be without it—nor no head of a family permit his family to be without such a luxury.

Budding and Inoculating.—These operations may be performed during the first two weeks of this month.

The *bandages* of such plants as were budded three or four weeks since, should now be untied, to prevent their sinking into the bark.

Weeds.—Continue your warfare on these pests of the garden, have all the tap-rooted ones dug around and pulled up, others cut up, and all burned. Let it be your pride at the end of the season to have it to say, that there is not a weed growing within your garden enclosure.

Office of Inspector of Guano,
No. 11 Exchange Buildings.

ANALYSES

Of Peruvian Guano since last report:

July, 1856—Ship Louisa, contained ammonia, 16.10 per cent.
" " —Ship Maguncheacook, contained ammonia, 16.99 per cent.
August 7th—Schooner Neptune Bride, contained " 16.55 per cent.
August 7th—Schooner Blooming Youth contained ammonia, 16.10 per cent.
August 7th—Schooner Breeze, contained ammonia, 15.90 per cent.

All the above contained from 25 to 30 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime.

MEXICAN GUANO.

August 14th, 1856—Barque Henry Marshall, contained 26.56 per cent. Phosphoric acid—equal to 57.54 per cent. of Bone Phosphate of Lime.

WM. S. REESE,
State Inspector.

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BALTIMORE MARKET.—AUGUST 28.

[During the past month, breadstuffs have fluctuated considerably, and in consequence of the advices from Europe of favorable appearances of the crops, a decline has taken place—a rally however, in prices, was made to some extent, as the demand is good—large quantities of wheat has been thrown upon the market, sufficient of itself, at this season, independent of foreign influence, to depress prices. We see no reason, in the accounts from Europe, to induce us to doubt, but that our grain will be in demand there. In England the crop will be an average one, if we are to believe the accounts, but still a full crop does not supply the English consumption, and the probabilities are the surplus must be obtained from this country, as the usual sources of supply cannot be relied on, the disturbed state of the provinces by the war, from whence breadstuffs are furnished, probably prevented large crops last fall from being sown, and France and probably other states, must be importers. However, it is all a lottery, and every one must judge for himself as to the future.]

Flour, Howard st. and City Mills $5.50a6.62; Ohio $6 50. Rye Flour $3.50a3.75. Corn Meal, country $3, city ground $3.75. Wheat, ordinary to fair white $1.40a146; good to prime do. $1.48a1.55; choice white $1.57a1.58; fair to good red $1.40a145; choice do. $1.48c. Corn, white 55a57 to 61c; yellow 58a60c. Oats 35a37c. Rye, Pa. 85c; Md, do. 75c. Clover Seed $8.50a9; Timothy do. $3 75a4. Whiskey, city 34a35c. in bbls; Pa. do. 34a35c. Sugar, N. O. $8.25a 9.75; English Island $8.25a9.50; Cuba $8.25a9.25; Porto Rico$8.50a9.75. Provisions, not much doing, but holders generally firm. Cattle, beef $3.50 to $4.50 on the hoof, equal to $7a8.75, nett, and averaging $4. Hogs, $7.50a8 per 100 lbs. Sheep, in good demand, at $3a4 per 100 lbs. gross. Molasses, N. O. 56½a60c., and firm; Porto Rico, do. 46a48c; English Island 45a48c, and Cuba 36a38 for tart, and 42a45 for sweet. Spirits Turpentine 43a45c, Tar $1.50a 1.75, Pitch $1.75, com. Rosin $1.60, and No. 2, $1.90a2.00 per bbl. Plaster $3.25 per ton, ground $1.37 per bbl. Wool unwashed 22a24c, pulled 27a36c, tub washed 32a35, fleece Wool, com. to ¼ blood 29a32c, ¼ to ½ do. 32a35, ½ to ¾, 33a37, ¾ to ull 40a45, and extra 45a50c per lb. Tobacco, there is no change, but the demand is improving, and shippers eagerly take all the better descriptions, but all receipts change hands very readily when inspected. Guano, Peruvian, No. A. $58½a59 per long ton, Colombian $40 do., Mexican $18a25 do.

Farmers Save Your Money!

W. W. DINGEE & CO. of YORK, Pa. will deliver in Baltimore a Two Horse Railway Power and Threshing Machine with Shaker and 30 feet of 3½ in. Belting, for $140; also, a One Horse Power and Machine for $190; also, Hay Presses for the following prices:

No. 1 makes bales weighing about		100 lbs.	price	$ 80
No. 2	do	do	150 lbs.	price 85
No. 3	do	do	200 lbs.	price 90
No. 4	do	do	250 lbs.	price 95
No. 5	do	do	300 lbs.	price 100

For terms, which are such that the buyer incurs no risk, please address and receive a circular from

sep. 1. W. W. DINGEE & CO., York, Pa.

VALUABLE ALBEMARLE LAND FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 23d September, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at Cobham Depot, Albemarle Co., Va., I will sell at public auction. a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 530 acres; about 170 acres of it are cleared, the rest is original forest, and very heavily timbered, and all adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco.

It lies within a mile and a half of Cobham Depot, and Lindsay's Turnout, on the Virginia Central railroad, about 15 miles from Charlottesville and the University, (the best wood market in the State,) and five miles from the Green Spring.

This land is a part of the estate of my late father, Dr. Mann Page, and adjoins Hon. Wm. C. Rives, the estate of James Lindsay, C. H. Page, &c., in one of the best neighborhoods in the State, convenient to Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Baptist Churches, post offices, &c. There are no buildings on the land.

Terms—One fourth cash; the balance in one, two, and three years. For the deferred payments, bonds bearing interest, secured by deed of trust on the land.

Further information may be had by application to C. H. PAGE, (who will show the Land,) Lindsay T. O.; or the subscriber at Lynchburg, Va. F. W. PAGE.

sept 1-1t

CAUTION TO FARMERS.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GUANO,

No. 11 EXCHANGE BUILDING.

INFORMATION having been received at this office, that persons have been engaged in purchasing of farmers PERUVIAN GUANO BAGS BEARING THE INSPECTION MARK; and having reason to believe that they are obtained for illegal purposes, the undersigned hereby cautions consumers for their own protection, and the protection of the legitimate trade, to cross out by means of a mixture of Lamp Black and Turpentine the *Inspection Mark* on every bag as it is emptied for use, so as to prevent the possibility of the same bags being used by dishonest persons to perpetrate a fraud upon the farmer. The inspection law imposes a penalty of FIFTY DOLLARS upon any person who shall put Guano for sale into any bag, barrel or other package having the Inspector's Mark thereon, and which has already been used for that purpose. Measures have been adopted to guard the interest of the consumers in this respect, and any person discovered engaged in this illegal traffic will be exposed and prosecuted. Not knowing of any specific case in which the law has been thus violated, the undersigned deems it proper, however, as a precautionary measure, and as a means of additional protection to the farmer, to recommend the crossing of the inspection Mark as indicated above, with the expectation that the practice will become universal with consumeas everywhere.

By adopting this suggestion, and purchasing only from known reliable sources, the consumer will be effectually protected from imposition and fraud.

WM. S. REESE,

sept1-1t State Inspector of Guano.

Farmers, Gardeners and Gentlemen

HAVING COUNTRY SEATS!—Use Tafeu upon your lawns, grass lands, buckwheat, turnips and winter grain.

We will warrant it equally efficacious as Guano without being so caustic, and the price being $30 per ton less, is a further inducement.

Tafeu is composed of night soil ⅗ths, and No. 1 Peruvian Guano, ⅖th, compounded with sulphuric acid, and we claim that this combination contains everything necessary for the quick and full developments of grass and grains.

Having purchased the exclusive right to all the night soil of the city of New York for five years, for $4100 per annum, we are interested in keeping up the quality of our manufactures, and we can furnish Poudrette and Tafeu of 1st quality, at the following prices:

Poudrette at $1 50 per barrel for any quantity over seven barrels.

The Tafeu is packed in bbls. of 228 lbs. to 260 lbs. each, and in bags of 125 lbs. Price of Tafeu is 1¾ cents per lb., or $35 00 per ton.

A pamphlet sent gratis to any one applying to

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,

sept 1-2t No. 60 Courtlandt street, New York city.

A FIVE DOLLAR LIBRARY FOR FARMERS.

☞SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

THE AMERICAN FARM BOOK,	$1 00
Diseases of Domestic Animals,	75
Brown's Field Book of Manures,	1 25
The Stable Book,	1 00
Nash's Progressive Farmer,	60
Munn's Land Drainer,	50

This Library is arranged with a view to supplying the greatest amount of practical instruction, without needless repetition.

At least this much of an Agricultural Library should be in the hands of every Farmer in America.

Our descriptive catalogue of Agricultural Books will be sent to any who will favor us with their address.

C. M. SAXTON & CO.,

Agricultural Book Publishers, 140 Fulton street,

sept 1-1t New York.

Ault's English Cabbage Seeds.

JUST received our supply of our well known and first rate ENGLISH CABBAGE SEEDS, viz:—Ault's Early York. Ault's Early Large York. Bullocks Heart. Early London. Early Battersea. Poor Man's Profit. and Early Imperial Cabbage Seeds. All of which we warrant to be of the same superior quality and kind as those heretofore sold by us, which have always given entire and universal satisfaction. Also Cauliflower, Spinage, &c., &c. For sale, wholesale and retail.

SAMUEL AULT & SON,

sep. 1 Corner Calvert & Water sts., Balto. Md.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR JULY, 1856.

Kept at Schellman Hills, near Sykesville, Carroll County, Md.

	THERMOMETER.				CLOUDS COURSE.			WIND.			REMARKS
	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Daily mean.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	
1	70	81	67	72⅔	W	W	O	W	NW	W	Clear
2	60	70	70	66⅔	W	W	O	NE	SW	SE	do*
3	60	87	70	72⅓	W	W	O	SW	SW	W	do
4	65	85	70	70	W	W	W	SW	SW	SW	do
5	65	85	69	73	W	W	SW	SW	SW	SW	do
6	70	86	70	75⅓	W	W	O	S	SW	S	do
7	65	82	65	70⅔	W	W	SW	S	SW	SW	Clear, Cloudy,†
8	65	70	65	66⅔	E	SE	SE	SW	SE	SE	Cloudy,
9	67	75	70	70⅔	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	Cloudy,‡
10	64	75	70	69⅔	E	SW	W	E	SE	S	Cloudy, Clear
11	63	75	70	69⅓	NE	SW	NE	SE	SE	SE	Clea.
12	71	80	74	75	SE	W	W	S	S	S	do
13	78	83	80	80⅓	W	W	W	W	W	W	do
14	80	87	83	83⅓	O	W	W	SW	S	S	do
15	80	89	78	82⅓	W	W	O	SW	S	SW	do
16	75	87	80	80⅔	O	O	W	SW	W	W	do
17	75	88	82	81⅔	O	O	O	W	SW	SW	do
18	76	89	81	82	O	O	W	SW	W	W	do
19	68	77	69	71⅓	O	W	O	W	W	W	do
20	64	75	69	69⅓	O	W	O	W	W	W	do
21	65	76	67	69⅓	W	W	W	W	W	W	do
22	65	77	75	72⅓	O	W	O	W	W	SE	Clear
23	67	80	67	71⅓	W	W	W	S	S	S	Clear
24	67	84	77	76	NW	W	W	S	S	S	Clear
25	67	84	78	76⅓	W	W	W	S	S	S	do
26	74	85	80	79⅔	NW	W	W	S	S	S	do
27	81	89	83	84⅓	W	W	W	SE	W	W	do
28	80	89	70	79⅔	W	W	O	S	S	S	do
29	70	83	65	72⅔	W	W	W	S	SE	SE	do
30	73	85	80	79⅓	W	W	W	W	W	W	Clear, Cloudy
31	70	80	70	73⅓	W	W	O	W	W	W	do

Monthly Mean, 74⅔.

*Rain before daylight, end 10 A. M, ¼. †Commence to rain 5½ P. M. ‡End 10 A. M., 1 inch of water fell. 29th heavy gust of elec. thunder and rain, lightning very vivid and constant, began at 5 P. M., end 12 at night, 2 1-3 inch. 30th, storm of wind, rain, elect. and thunder, began 6½ P. M, end 12 at night, 2 inch. The storm tore up trees, blew down fences and a stable in this vicinity.

DRILLS! DRLILS!!

KUHNS & HANES'

IMPROVED GRAIN DRILLS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the Farmers of Maryland, and the adjoining States, to the above justly celebrated machine. It has been thoroughly tested, and wherever introduced has met with the most flattering success, and is fast superseding all others.

The following qualities combined, establish its superiority, and renders it the most desirable machine for the Farmer.

The application of the cupped wheel feeders, in combination with the slides, secures more certainty and regularity in sowing the grain. It will sow equally well wheat, oats, and all kinds of small grain, with the same hopper and fixtures, requiring but a moment to change it to sowing any kind of grain, and any desired quantity per acre, which is done by a single screw at one end of the hopper. It is of light draft, exceedingly simple in its construction, and not liable to get out of repair.

All that want Drills the coming Fall, will please send their orders without delay.

M. J. HAINES,

Delaware City, Delaware.

[See the report of the Committee on Agricultural Implements, Class No. 2, of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, published in the American Farmer, December, 1855.] sept 1

ALLEN & NEEDLES'

IMPROVED

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

PHILADELPHIA.

HALL'S CROSS ROADS,
Harford County, Md., August 21st, 1856.

MESSRS. ALLEN & NEEDLES,

Gentlemen:—As the season for wheat sowing is fast approaching, I am desirous of obtaining from you about *fifteen* tons of your Super Phosphate of Lime.

It has heretofore met my expectations by a large increase of crops, on all the varieties of grain it has been applied to by me, or under my observation. Also, on grass and potatoes it acted finely.

It may be proper here for me to say that I have been useing the Super Phosphate manufactured by you, for three successive years, with the same results, and it is my candid opinion that it is the cheapest fertilizer offered to the public.

Furthermore, I have tested it with other popular manures of the day, and must say the *return* was larger than any and all others in pro-ratio to the amount of the money invested.

I remain, yours respectfully,
WM. MURPHY.

Orders addressed to ALLEN & NEEDLES, Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to.

AGENTS WANTED.

sept 1-1t

SYRACUSE NURSERIES,

THORP, SMITH & HANCHETT, Proprietors

BESIDES a general and extensive assortment of articles usually kept by nurserymen, we have on hand, for the Fall Trade,

200,000 APPLE TREES, from 5 to 9 feet
100,000 DWARF PEAR TREES, 2 years old
50,000 STANDARD DO. DO., from 2 to 4 years old
100,000 CHERRY TREES, 1 and 2 years old, dwarf and standard,
PEACH, PLUM, APRICOT and NECTARINE TREES in large numbers
100,000 RASPBERRIES, embracing every kind of any value.

All the popular, as well as rarer kinds of the other SMALL FRUITS.

FOREIGN AND NATIVE EVERGREENS.—Norway Spruce, Pines, Cryptomerias, Cedars, Black and White Spruce, Balsams, Hemlocks, &c., large, medium and small.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, SHRUBBERY, HEDGE PLANTS, CLIMBERS, &c.

BULBOUS ROOTS, native and imported; DAHLIAS, PŒONIES, CARNATIONS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS, PHLOXES—all in great abundance and of the most beautiful varieties.

While we confidently claim for our productions in general, an excellence not surpassed by any other nursery, we particulaly and emphatically designate our stock of Pear Trees, both Dwarf and Standard, as unparalleled either in extent or quality, by any existing stock in America. The following notices refer to trees taken from the same lot as those now offered, when they were but one year old.

From Thomas W. Field, Esq., an extensive dealer in, and importer of Pear Trees, in the city of New York:—"The specimens are really splendid; the finest, I believe, I ever saw."

From Robert Harwell, Esq, Mobile:—"I have never seen finer trees."

From Messrs. Neally & Brothers, Burlington, Iowa:—"They are really the finest trees of their age we ever saw, and we have purchased a great many in the few past years."

As suggestive to persons about to purchase, we would remark that our trees were not subjected to the extreme cold during the last winter, which effected so extensive injury to nurseries of the West, and that we have had no drought during the present summer, by which the growth of our trees has been retarded. They may be relied upon, therefore, to be in prime health and vigor.

OUR CATALOGUES

Will be sent post paid to all who enclose for No. 1 a letter stamp, and for the others a one cent stamp each.

No. 1—A general descriptive Catalogue of all our productions.

No. 2—A later edition of the Fruit Department of No. 1.

No. 3—A descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

No. 4—A descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

No. 5—A Wholesale Catalogue for Nurserymen and dealers.

Also, a *Supplemental Catalogue* of the Ornamental and Greenhouse department; and a *Circular* on the Augusta Rose.

sept 1-3t Syracuse, N. Y., August, 1856.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

THE Subscriber has issued a circular in relation to Cranberry culture, and will forward it to all applications, without charge. Also, will forward Plants in a fresh state, by Adams & Co.'s Express to any part of the United States, or by any other conveyance requested. Price $7 per 1000. When clubs are formed for a considerable quantity, a liberal discount made. Should any of the plants die out after fair usage, other plants will be sent to fill vacancies, without charge. Address

SULLIVAN BATES, Bellingham,
Norfolk Co., Mass.

P. S.—All papers giving the above three insertions, and sending me one paper containing the same, shall receive the coming fall, 500 plants with samples of the fruit.

sept 1-3t

TIMBER LOT FOR SALE, situated near Frostburg, Allegany Co., Md. Fifteen hundred thousand feet of lumber (white pine,) can be cut from it, worth at the mill $15 per thousand, besides oak, &c. The route of the proposed Monteview railroad passes through it. A first rate speculation may be made in this lot. Apply to H. T. B. Shade's Mill, or at this office. sept 1-1t

SALE OF LAND.

I OFFER FOR SALE THE ESTATE OF THE late John Gooding, called MULBERRY ISLAND, in Richmond county, Virginia. It lies on the Rappahannock river, in the upper end of said county, near the wharves called Smith's and Carter's, and adjoins the land offered by A. H. H. Bernard by same name. It contains 1,850 ACRES OF LAND of excellent quality, and is capable of division into several convenient and good Farms. There is on it a great abundance of Cord Wood, and Timber of almost every variety; almost enough to pay the price asked for the land.

The improvements consist of a small DWELLING lately built, a large and convenient barn nearly completed, and several tenant's houses.

Persons desirous to purchase are referred to Mr. WM. CARTER, of Carter's wharf, where the steamers between Baltimore and Fredericksburg regularly stop. Mr. Carter will show the land, and can furnish the means of visiting it to those who wish to view it.

The price asked is $10 per acre. The Land is worth more, but I put it at $10 to ensure a sale. Three thousand dollars will be required in cash, or if desired by the purchaser, a negotiable note with approved endorsers at four months, interest added. The credit payments will be made very accommodating.

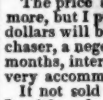
If not sold privately before that day, I shall offer the Land for sale at public auction, at the premises, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of October next.

Address me at Hague, Westmoreland, Va.

RO. MAYO, Ja., Attorney
sept 1 in fact for Mrs. S. W. Gooding.

FRESH IMPORTED

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, &c.



THE Subscribers have just received from the leading florists in Holland, an unusually fine and extensive assortment of DOUBLE and SINGLE HYACINTHS, TULIPS, POLYANTHUS, NARCISSUS, DOUBLE NARCISSUS, JONQUILLES, CROCUS, CROWN IMPERIALS, FRETELLARIAS, GLADIOLUS, IRIS, IXIAS, LILIES, ARUMS, ANEMONES, RANUNCULUS, COLCHICUMS, SNOWDROPS, ACONITES, OXALIS, LACHENALIAS, AMARYLLIS, Early ROMAN NARCISSUS, &c., &c., to which they invite the attention of amateurs. Retail descriptive catalogues, with directions for culture, furnished applicants enclosing a stamp for return postage.

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied in quantities at as low rates, as usually paid for refuse bulbs from auction.

A good assortment of Hyacinth Glasses, Fancy Crocus Pots, &c. JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.,
sept 1-3t 15 John street, New York.

FOR SALE.—A 4 year old Devon BULL, a very fine animal of approved form and blood. The owner has a younger one now breeding from, and has no use for him.

Also, a pair of Chester PIGS, 6 to 9 months old, from a first rate breeder in Pennsylvania. Apply at this office.

sept 1-1t

LAND FOR SALE.

A most valuable tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing 2,600 ACRES of land, 600 of this in original growth; 350 is the very best of low grounds, 100 of which is well drained. The remainder is free upland, suitable for the production of corn, wheat, tobacco, &c.

This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin; it is three miles and a half from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs.

This place is a high, healthy, well watered plantation.—There is a good dwelling house and out-houses on the place. I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG,
aul-tf Shocco Springs (N. C.) P. O.

Fresh and Genuine Garden Seeds.

THE undersigned are prepared to supply at wholesale or retail, every variety of fresh and genuine garden seeds. Having in addition to a seed farm, a large vegetable and market garden for growing and testing every variety of seed they sell; it is believed their facilities for the trade are not surpassed by any other establishment. Orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods shipped as directed.

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,
Implement & Seed Warehouse,
aul-3t Cor. 7th and Market, Phila,

THE BEST PORTABLE
CIDER MILL AND PRESS
IN THE WORLD.

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING

KRAUSER'S CELEBRATED PATENT PORTABLE CIDER MILL AND PRESS,

Which has been greatly improved since last season, and is now offered to the public with full confidence, as being beyond all doubt the most complete and effective mill in use.

This celebrated mill, which has attracted so much attention, not less for its novelty and simplicity than for its great efficiency, is offered to the public upon its own merits, which are of the highest character. During the past two seasons we have had hundreds of opportunities of testing the superiority of this admirable mill, and in every instance it has given entire satisfaction to purchasers. It is believed to be far superior in effectiveness and durability to any thing of the kind in the market. It can be worked by a couple of men to the extent of eight or ten barrels per day.

One of its principal features is the arrangement of the RECIPROCATING PISTONS, which by their alternate action, (an operation at once simple and beautiful,) the apples are irresistibly retained against the revolving teeth till they are torn into a fine pulp. In other portable machines they are often cut into small pieces, which of course will not so readily part with the juice when subjected to pressure. The press attached to the machine is capable of performing a pressure equal to ten tons.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRESSING

Have been greatly improved and strengthened.—The necessity for handling the pumice is entirely obviated. The tubs beneath the grinding apparatus receive the pulp as it falls from the mill. These tubs are then shoved beneath the press, thus saving not only the loss of time, but the waste of labor.

In point of novelty, simplicity, durability, effectiveness and cheapness, Krauser's mill stands unrivalled.

IT IS ADAPTED TO HAND OR HORSE POWER,

Is made in a style of workmanship, and of a quality of material, altogether superior to any mill ever offered the public. It is warranted to work well.

We therefore confidently ask the attention of farmers and others to this mill, believing that it is just the article for the times, and decidedly the best and cheapest in the market.

All orders accompanied by the cash, or good Philadelphia references will meet with prompt attention. Those ordering should be very explicit in giving directions for shipping.

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Seeds, &c.

N. E. Corner Seventh and Market Sts. Philada.

aul-2t.

SEED WHEAT.

I OFFER for sale the following choice varieties of wheat, selected for seed, viz:—South River BLUE STEM WHITE WHEAT, Ohio Belmont BLUE STEM WHITE, Baltimore County SOULE WHITE, and GENESSEE WHITE. Also, ZIMMERMAN RED WHEAT.

aul-3t N. E. BERRY, *No.* 8 *Bowly's Wharf.*

GUANO!
To Farmers and Commission Merchants!

We offer for sale **A NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO,** of direct importation, inspected and stamped by the State Inspector, and delivered from the Warehouses of the Government's Agent. Farmers can therefore be assured of getting the pure, unadulterated article, *warranted to be equal to any in this Market.*

ALSO—AFRICAN GUANO,

Of direct importation from Saldannah Bay, Cape of Good Hope, containing 47 per cent. of Phosphate of Lime, and 36 per cent. of Ammonia, combining to its extent all the properties of Peruvian.

COLOMBIAN GUANO,

Originally introduced by us into this market, and now highly recommended by agriculturists and scientific men, when combined with Peruvian Guano, is the most durable and economical fertilizer yet known. We have balance of cargo of "Pauline" on hand, which contains 89 per cent. of Phosphate of Lime, and will sell it at a low price, to close.

MEXICAN,

Comprising all the varieties in the market. We have in our stock a cargo of recent importation, containing 62½ per cent of Phosphate of Lime, very dry, and put up in good barrels.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

Marked D, being damp, (not wet) is rather an advantage in sowing, will be sold at a very low price. This description of Guano is in good sound bags, and at the price at which we offer it, is well worthy the attention of consumers, believing it to be the cheapest Guano in the market.

DE BERG'S SUPER-PHOSPHATES,

Received direct from the manufacturer, and warranted genuine. This article, now so well known as a fertilizer, requires no recommendation.

TREGO'S SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES AND PERUVIAN GUANO.

The increasing demand for this valuable manipulated compound, and the high reputation which it enjoys, proves it to be worthy of the confidence of agriculturists.

We would invite a call from farmers or their agents, before purchasing, being assured that the extent of our stock, quality, prices and terms present superior inducements.

P. MALCOM & CO.

Warehouses, Wood street, Bowly's Wharf,

aul-3t BALTIMORE.

WELLS' BROADCAST
GRAIN AND SEED SOWER.

THE above valuable invention to the Farming community was patented in December last, and for the first time is now offered to the Farming interest to inspect and test.

It has long been desired by the grain growing sections of the country, to obtain a machine that would save time and labor in sowing the grain, and at the same time scatter the seed evenly and regularly over the surface. This machine embraces all the desirable qualities requisite for grain and seed sowing. The machine is cheap and of simple arrangment. It can be attached, without trouble or expense, to the fore wheels of a wagon, or to a cart, as may be desired, and worked with one horse and a boy. The SOWER can be regulated so as to put any quantity of grain on the ground desired, and will sow from 40 to 50 bushels per day, according to the size of grain box. To all the tests to which the BROADCAST SOWER has been subjected, it has fully realized the expectations of its most partial friends, and in presenting it to the Farming community, we do not hesitate to say that it will perform all it is recommended to do.

The undersigned have purchased the right to the States of Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Kansas and Nebraska Territories.

Persons wishing to purchase State or county rights in any of the above-named territory, will address us at Weston, Lewis county, Virginia. JAMES McGEF,

THOMAS S. WOOD.

June 19, 1856. aul-6t

J. S. REESE'S "MANIPULATED GUANO,"

NO. 1 AND NO. 2.

No. 1 *contains* 8 *per cent. Ammonia, and from* 45 *to* 50 *per cent. Phosphate Lime. No.* 2 *contains* 5 *per cent. Ammonia, and from* 50 *to* 55 *per cent. Phosphate Lime.*

This article is offered to the agricultural public as a substitute for Peruvian Guano. It is offered free from disguise, and hence does not partake of the nature of a nostrum, and is not liable to the just prejudices existing against *manufactured* fertilizers. It is a combination of Peruvian and Phosphatic Guano, by a purely mechanical process, by which the two Guanos are reduced to a perfectly *fine state* and *uniformly, intimately* and *minutely* combined, by which *minute combination* and *reduction of particles* the whole of the Guano is made available, and the loss consequent upon the use of Peruvian Guano, imperfectly prepared, SAVED. Moreover, this minute combination of particles induces a mutual chemical action between the various salts of ammonia in Peruvian Guano and the phosphate of lime, which materially aids the solution of the latter, which effect cannot be attained otherwise. The proportion of Peruvian Guano in this article is one half, which gives the 8 per cent. ammonia, Peruvian containing 16 per cent.

There can be no comparison between the value of this Guano and the various Phosphates and Super-Phosphates of artificial manufacture. It contains more of both the valuable elements Ammonia, and Phosphate.

Its money value is from $12 to $15 more than any artificial fertilizer known. We unhesitatingly say this is a better fertilizer than Peruvian Guano, because its immediate effect in every instance has equalled, and in many instances surpassed Peruvian, and it cannot fail to be more permanent, because it contains nearly double the quantity of Phosphate of Lime, and hence must be a better fertilizer.

There can be no risk in the use of this Guano; it is not an experiment, because the elements upon which its value depend are known and approved.

We invite the most rigid *investigation* and *inspection* and *defy* any one to show the article is not what it is represented. More elaborate notices may be seen in the *Farmer* for April, July and August, also in a phamphlet which may be had by addressing the undersigned.

JOHN S. REESE,

10 *Exchange Building, Baltimore, Md.*

We submit below the testimony of some of the best farmers in Maryland, to which we invite the attention of those interested. We urge those who want to use the article either for experiment or otherwise, to send their orders without delay, as our orders are even now far more numerous than anticipated.

☞For sale in Fredericksburg by A. K PHILLIPS—in Richmond, by T. J. DEAN—in Petersburg, by PEEBLES & WHITE—Alexandria, by NEVITT & SNOWDEN.

TESTIMONIALS.

Second Letter from Nathaniel Horsey, Del.

AUGUST 20, 1856.

"Your Manipulated Guano has acted *first rate* and *every man* that I sold it to, says his corn is as good as where he put No. 1 Peruvian Guano, *in every respect.*"

From what I have seen I am convinced that for rather coarse and porous soils, your preparation is preferable, by far, to the best Peruvian Guano used alone.

I shall (if nothing happen) get three tons for my wheat, this fall. I have only about 40 to 50 acres arable land, and this of the poorest quality, but take great pleasure in its culture, and am endeavoring to improve it, as fast as the profits from it will allow. I try to give back nearly *all* that it yields.

Be pleased to reserve the quantity specified, for me, and forward it about the middle of August; however, the captain of the vessel will apprise you of the time.

A number of my neighbors will apply to you for it in the fall. I forgot to mention that a small quantity was used on some early cabbage with excellent results.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

July 19th, 1856.

MR.——Sir:—I procured, through you, last spring, some of the Manipulated Guano, compounded by Mr. Reese, of Baltimore, to be used on my corn, and am so much pleased with the present appearance of the crop, that I would like to know if I can be supplied this fall, with 18 tons, for my wheat, and at what price. When I gather my corn I will give you the result of my use of the Guano, if you wish it.

By giving the desired information, you will confer a favor. Address Monocacy, Montgomery County, Md.

Yours truly, WM. H. TRUNDLE.

Letter from W. W. W. Bowie, Md.

EGLINGTON FARM, July 14, 1856.

MY DEAR SIR:—The "*Manipulated Guano*" I procured from you this spring did not reach me in time for my oats. I tried it along side the *best Peruvian*, on corn and potatoes, and garden vegetables. As far as at present tested, its effects are fully equal to the Peruvian, although I used as near as I could, only 80 pounds on the same quantity of ground that 100 pounds of the best Peruvian was used. I did this because it was so finely pulverized it could be distributed more easily, and I concluded must act with greater quickness and force, on that account. I like it so well, that in future I shall use no Guano, unless it be "Manipulated" It is certainly much *cheaper*, more *convenient*, and must be more *lasting*. As to its strength, as immediately seen in its effect, it is *one fifth* superior to the Peruvian, when used as we commonly use it, badly or imperfectly pulverized.

In great haste, your obedient servant,

W. W. W. BOWIE.

Extract of a letter from Wm. Alford, Esq., of Philadelphia.

It was reported to me, two weeks ago, that the corn upon which your prepared (manipulated) Guano was used, was four inches ahead of that on which the same quantity of pure Peruvian was used. Yours was harrowed in by itself, the Peruvian was ploughed in with plaster.

JUNE 16th, 1856.

Extract of a letter from John T. Ryon, Washington, D. C.

About ten days ago I saw the corn upon which the Manipulated Guano was used. In growth I thought it rather ahead of that on which Peruvian was used. The quantity of each kind put to the acre, was about the same.

JULY 7th, 1856.

Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Horsey, Esq., of Del.

I have used three tons of 2,240 pounds of your *Manipulated Guano*, broadcast, about 250 pounds to the acre, and my corn looks *well*, and I *do* believe that it is as good as the BEST *Peruvian Guano*. July 11th, 1856.

Other letters of the same tenor, may be seen at the office of the above. sept 1-1t

Tract of Timber Land For Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, 10th September, 1856, I will sell at public auction, if not sold privately before, my tract of Land, lying on both sides of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, part in Prince Edward, and part in Lunenburg, and immediately at Meherrin Depot, containing 975 acres, 350 of which is in original forest, and heavily timbered. The improvements consist of a good dwelling house and necessary outbuildings.

Terms—$12 50 per acre; one-third cash, and the balance in one and two years—bonds bearing interest, and deed of trust to secure deferred payments.

For further information, address

RICH'D V. GAINES,

sept 1-1t* Drake's Branch, Va.

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